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GENEALOGY COLLECTION

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ANCESTORS AND DESCENDANTS

of

Mr. Edmund Burke Donnelly  
of Ontario, Canada

and

John Lawrence  
of Aberdeen, Scotland and  
Kingston, Jamaica.

Family of Donnelly, McGuire,  
Caldwell, Quinn, McGrath  
Luby, Richardson, Elliott,  
Lawrence and St. Clair

by

Samuel A. Moss, Ph. D., LL. D.

of

Lynn, Mass.

Published by  
The Lynn Printing Company  
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Lynn, Mass.

June 1946

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1922-1978

Family Tree of Dr. Edmund Burke Donnelly  
and John Lawrence

General  
Union  
Museum

2

2

3

4

4

5

John Donnelly

Mary Quinn

Dr. Patrick  
N Donnelly

Maria  
Catherine  
Caldwell

James Caldwell

Mary McGrath

?

Dr. Edmund Burke  
Donnelly

Ann Elizabeth  
McGuire

John  
Lawrence

Jane St. Clair

Annie  
Lawrence

Audrey  
Burke  
Donnelly

Edmund  
Burke  
Donnelly II

Maria  
Catherine  
Donnelly

Katherine  
Donnelly

Alice  
Donnelly

Frank  
E(dmund?)  
Donnelly

Wm  
Louis Baby

Robert Watson  
Richardson

Robert N  
Elliot

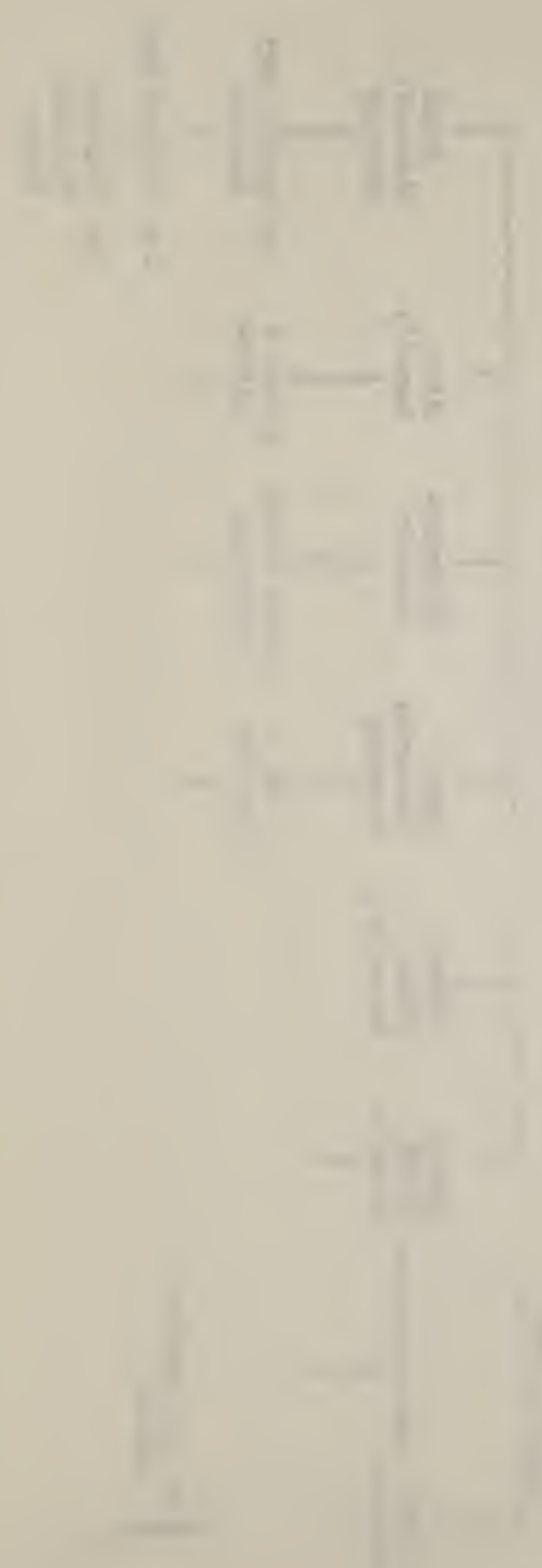
1st Cynthia Mary  
Saunders

or denotes  
married

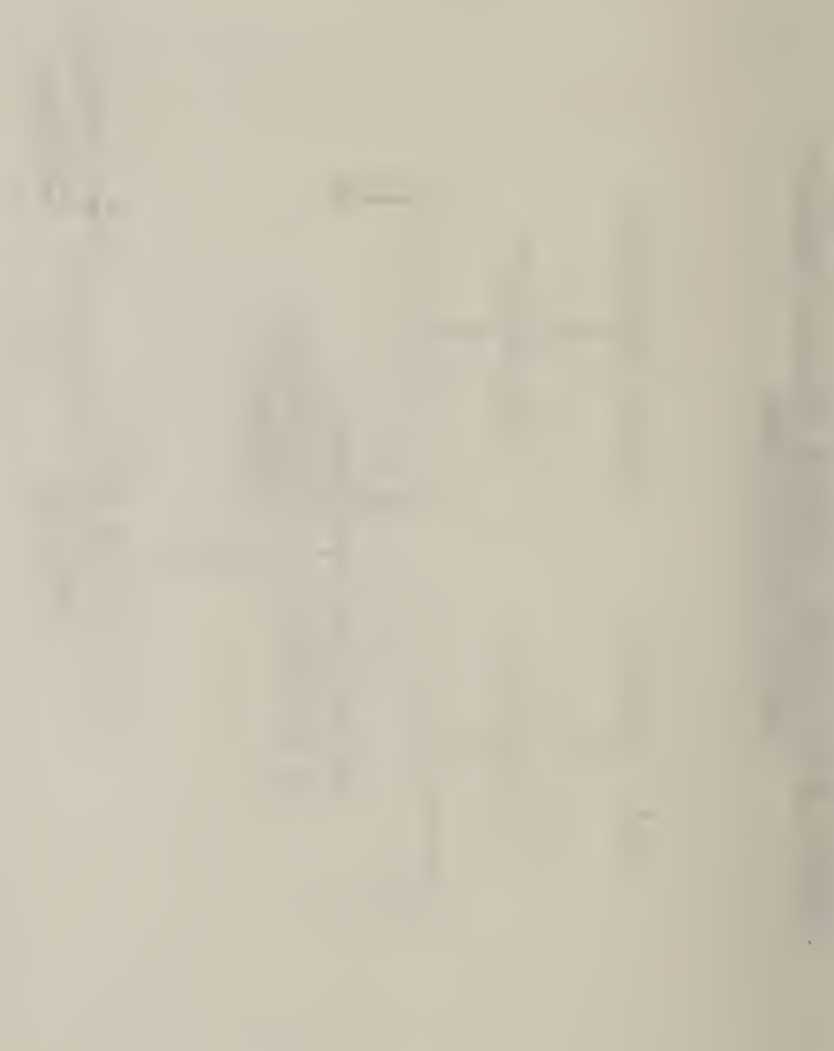
2nd Lillian Hope

3rd Winifred  
Veronica  
McAdoo

2014945



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ANCESTORS AND DESCENDANTS OF  
DR. EDMUND<sup>4</sup> BURKE DONNELLY AND  
JOHN<sup>4</sup> LAWRENCE . . . . .

By

Sanford A. Moss, Ph. D., LL. D.

I N T R O D U C T I O N

This genealogy includes all of the ancestors that are known, and all of the descendants, of the grandparents of the wife of the author. It is a resume of typewritten notes deposited in a few libraries, 1940 to 1942.

In the course of a busy engineering career during which the author has made many scientific publications, he has enjoyed needed rest and relaxation with the genealogical hobby that amuses (or afflicts) many in his New England home. Now at 73, the author still spends time on engineering work and publication, although at reduced rate. But he is glad to find that he has as much fun as ever with genealogical relaxation.

The author has traveled a great deal during his engineering work and on vacation, and then and at home has had immense pleasure in the collection of family genealogical data, some of which is here given. This has been accomplished by enjoyable personal visits and correspondence with uncles, aunts, cousins, old family friends, and genealogists, and by going through old family writings, cemeteries, libraries, Bureaus of Vital and Probate Records, and depositories of Church Records. The author



has not enjoyed playing cards, golf, baseball, horse races or any such pastimes, but instead has had immense enjoyment with genealogy, with discovering buried data, with tracing an elusive item to its lair, and with personal acquaintanceship with relatives and conversations with them about the family. It has been a pleasant game to try to complete the genealogical data herein, as well as in the notebooks mentioned beyond, strictly according to the New England standard, with every date and place of birth, marriage, and death, inclusive of those who married into the family, and with full names of the parents of the latter. So every such item for every person has nearly, but not quite, been completed with the Genealogy herein.

The author already has published Genealogies of his father's Moss Family and his mother's Sanford Family.

In the Steel Boxes referred to beyond, are the author's Genealogical Note Books in manuscript, on which this and other genealogical publications are based. These Note Books include much more extensive data than given herein about the families of the author and his wife and children. It is hoped that some of this data may be published, but the author probably will not live long enough to publish all.

People who publish genealogies always say hopefully that they expect descendants to be interested and to publish continuations. But in spite of the fact that no descendants ever seem to be interested, the author has had his own fun.





The memories of family ancestors are supposed to be preserved by tombstones, but these are very fragile, and hundreds that no doubt once existed, have disappeared. But a Genealogy such as this, preserved in several Libraries, gives enduring memorials to all members of a family, in one place, and so is more important than scattered cemetery memorials.

The genealogical note books of the author contain a great many details, more than ever can be published, so it is hoped that all of these note books will be kept in the steel boxes, after the death of the author, and stored in the attic of some descendant, for the indefinite future, waiting until someone comes along who is interested. The author proposes to have his Ghost haunt anybody who disperses these genealogical collections.

Besides genealogical data, the author has collected many mementos of ancestors and relatives, and has most of them preserved in the fireproof steel boxes. There are a few real heirlooms, a few books, and various documents and miscellaneous items, including photographs and items of the people in the Genealogy herein. The steel boxes also contain the manuscript genealogical note books referred to above. The author repeats his hopes that these steel boxes will be stored in some attic or cellar for the indefinite future, without dispersal of contents.

#### DETAILS OF THE GENEALOGY

Great pains were taken to have every item correct, but of course errors may have crept in, and notice of them would be appreciated by the author.

The interest of the author did not include the enormous task of recording references to the varied sources of the data, <sup>and</sup> his effort to be





very careful is the only assurance of accuracy. Many of the items were given verbally by friends and relatives, and errors of their memory are possible. In some cases verbally given items were afterward verified from written records, but the great task of doing this in every case was not assumed.

When a woman is referred to, including mention of her marriage, she is given the full married name, to avoid the confusion of maiden name and married name for the same woman.

All of the descendants of each person in the direct line are given immediately following him, and then is given his next brother or sister, and so on.

The earliest generation known when the first genealogy was started by the author, was given the exponent<sup>1</sup>, and this results in an exponent<sup>6</sup> for the generation of adults in 1930 to 1940. This exponent is placed after the commonly used given name.

People of each generation are given with distinctive type and with distinctive numerals for that generation, as follows:-

Generation <sup>2</sup>	-A-	G R E A T - G R E A T G R A N D P A R E N T S
Generation <sup>3</sup>	(I)	<u>G R E A T G R A N D P A R E N T S</u>
Generation <sup>4</sup>	(1)	<u>G R A N D P A R E N T S</u>
Generation <sup>5</sup>	I	<u>P a r e n t s</u>
Generation <sup>6</sup>	1	Adults 1930 - 40
Generation <sup>7</sup>	i	<u>C h i l d r e n</u>
Generation <sup>8</sup>	A	<u>G r a n d c h i l d r e n</u>
Generation <sup>9</sup>	a	<u>G r e a t g r a n d c h i l d r e n</u>



ABBREVIATIONS:

b born  
m married  
d died  
L living  
MI monumental inscription, on tombstone or the like  
cty cemetery (in town of death unless noted)  
NF not found after thorough search of records  
| enclosing maiden name resumed after divorce  
dau daughter  
p page  
bu buried  
C birth date computed from age at death  
B Bible or written family record  
R City, county or state record  
T Church, cemetery or tombstone record  
P Newspaper or printed record

The author has included some biographical details of his wife's immediate family. But such details for other families, not here given, are equally interesting to their own descendants. So it is to be hoped that members of other families who have a copy of this pamphlet, will write in their own family details.

Paternal Ancestors of

Dr. Edmund<sup>4</sup> Burke Donnelly

His Paternal Grandfather

FELIX<sup>2</sup> DONNELLY

b

L Cockstown, Ulster, Northern Ireland  
Circa 1777

d

The only data known about him and his wife next given, are their names as "of County Tyrone, Ireland" in the marriage record reproduced at the data of their son, Patrick<sup>3</sup> H Donnelly; and a statement from the Public





Record Office, Chancery Lane, London, that Patrick<sup>3</sup> was born in Cookstown, which is in County Tyrone. After his Naval Service, Patrick returned to Co Tyrone, and his son Edmund<sup>4</sup> BurkeDonnelly was born at Dungannon, Tyrone.  
*for a few years,*

Following are items about Donnelly families of Ulster, Northern Ireland, which cannot be connected with each other, nor with Felix<sup>2</sup> Donnelly, but which possibly do have some connection. Blackwater Town below is in County Armagh, Ulster, near the border of Tyrone; and Cookstown and Dungannon are nearby. A visit to this region would probably yield connecting data, and some descendant might be interested in making it.

"Irish Pedigrees", by John O'Hart, American Edition, NY 1915, p 775.  
"The Irish Parliament of King James II, 1689, has a member for Dungannon, Co Tyrone, Patrick Donnelly of Tyrone." Also references to other Ulster Donnelley's.

There is a vague family tradition that our Patrick<sup>3</sup> had a brother also in the Royal Navy. A book, "Observations on Cholera at NY" by Wm Donnelly, Surgeon Royal Navy, was published at Halifax, 1832. It is listed in "Bibliotheca Canadensis" by Henry James Morgan, Ottawa, 1867, p 106. Could Wm be this brother?

Harry<sup>5</sup> Bouchard, husband of Verona<sup>6</sup> (Hutton) Bouchard, was given data in the City Hall, Dublin, of "Donnelli, changed to Donnelly, a nobleman from Milan, Italy, who settled in Ulster in the 11th Century, remaining Catholic, and was knighted for bravery during an invasion by Acornais John de Courcy. The family evidently left Milan pretty early, since in 1177 one of them died in Donegal, Ulster.





Donnelly of County Tyrone, an old Irish family of the line of O'Neill of Ulster, had a Coat of Arms confirmed to Thos Donnelly Esq, Capt H.E. I.C.S., son of John Donnelly of Blackwater Town, County Armagh, described as follows:

Ar. (or Or), two lions rampant combatant, supporting a dexter hand couped appaume betw. three mullets, two and one gu. pierced of the field, in base the sea, therein a salmon naissant phr.

Crest - A naked arm embowed grasping a straight sword phr. hilt and pommel or, encircled with a pointed Irish crown of the last.

Motto - Lámh dearg éirenn. (means The Red Hand of Ireland).<sup>7</sup>

A pamphlet "The Bâby Family, The Donnelly Family", by Cecilia<sup>S</sup> (Donnelly) Doherty, (printed by her son Clarence Wm Doherty, Chicago 1940) has a colored illustration of the Crest above, with the same motto. This pamphlet has a great deal of other data of our Donnelly family, and all of it that could be verified is included beyond.



Paternal Ancestors of Dr. Edmund<sup>4</sup> Burke Donnelly, Continued

His Paternal Grandmother

FELIX<sup>2</sup> DONNELLY

m County Tyrone, Ireland about  
1770-78

MARY<sup>2</sup> (QUINN) DONNELLY

Known only from the marriage record of Patrick<sup>3</sup>

Paternal Ancestors of Dr. Edmund<sup>4</sup> Burke Donnelly, Continued

His Father

DR PATRICK<sup>3</sup> N DONNELLY

b Cockstown, County Tyrone, Ulster  
Northern Ireland, 1777 or July 5  
1779

d London, Ontario, Canada, July 30  
1832

MI 1st Unknown London Cty

ba 2nd Unknown place in London

MI Our Lady of Mercy Catholic  
Cemetery, Sarnia, Ont, with  
some incorrect dates and over  
unidentified bones removed from  
London, Ont, on supposition  
that they were his.

NAVAL CAREER OF PATRICK<sup>3</sup>

This section of the biography of Patrick<sup>3</sup> gives actual data from the Public  
Record Office, London, and from Naval Lists and the Naval Chronicle seen at





the Naval Museum, Greenwich, Eng; (latter also at Boston Athenaeum); and from personal research by the author. Photostats of some of the data are in the Steel Box.

July 9 1804: Assistant Surgeon, per letter from British Admiralty.  
December 9 1806.

1804 to 1807: Assistant Surgeon, per Annual Naval Lists at Greenwich Museum. This and the above item are slightly different from the following, which are from Admiralty Books in the Public Record Office.

July 19 1804: On ship Majestic for passage to ship Malta, Surgeon's 1st Mate, age 27, born Cookstown, Co Tyrone. This age gives his birth year as 1777, not agreeing with a family record of 1779.

Feb 26 1805: Northumberland, Surgeon's 2nd Mate.

Sept 20 1805 to Jan 1 1806: Ramillies, Assistant Surgeon. This ship was not at Battle of Trafalgar.

Oct 21 1805: Battle of Trafalgar at which Nelson on the "Victory" signalled to his fleet with flag, "England expects every man to do his duty". Family tradition says that Patrick<sup>2</sup> was called from his ship, St. Joseph, to attend Lord Nelson during this battle and held his hand when he died. Other versions say that Patrick<sup>2</sup> was called from the Brunswick or from the Swinburne to attend Nelson, or that he was Nelson's Chief Surgeon. These traditions were so widespread among the family that the author investigated them most carefully. There was no St. Joseph, Brunswick or Swinburne at Trafalgar, Patrick<sup>2</sup> was on the Ramillies, also not there; and his age and rank as Asst. Surgeon would not warrant attendance on Nelson. There is a famous painting of the "Death of Nelson" by A.W. Davis, seen by the author at Greenwich Naval Museum, that was drawn from fact. A copy is in the Steel Box, with list of persons present, which does not include Patrick<sup>2</sup>. "Life of Lord Nelson," Boston Public Lib., has an account of another painting of "Death of Nelson" by Benj West, with names of 12 persons present, not including Patrick<sup>2</sup>. "Authentic Narrative of the Death of Lord Nelson" by Wm Dooty, M.D. was published London 1807, also 1808. He was Navy Chief Surgeon, and gives no mention of Patrick<sup>2</sup>. Parliament made a special award to the personnel at Trafalgar, as given in the "Trafalgar Roll" which does not mention Patrick<sup>2</sup>. So it is certain that the Trafalgar tale about Patrick<sup>2</sup> is a myth, growing from the fact that he was Asst. Surgeon in the British Navy at the time of the battle. The obituary of Patrick's wife, Maria<sup>2</sup>, who died Sept 14 1871, does not give the Trafalgar tale, but does mention that Patrick was on the ship "Ceres", which is verified beyond. So the presumption is that the tale did not originate until after the death of the wife, Maria<sup>2</sup>. The first dated mention of it is in a book "Daily Rays in Detroit," by Friend Palmer, Detroit 1906, saying it





was in an article by E.P. Wright in an unknown Detroit newspaper, of an unknown date. The author also once saw this unidentified clipping in possession of Grace<sup>5</sup> (Johnston) Allison. So he guesses that it was the original source of the myth about Patrick and Nelson. The article mentions Captain Wright and other British Naval officers who settled on the St. Clair River. Probably E.P. Wright is a descendant, and presumably knew the Wright family history. But if it was he who started the Donnelly-Nelson tale, he didn't know the Donnelly family history. So much for this Donnelly-Nelson myth, and next the Naval service of Patrick is resumed from records that are authentic.

Jan 16 1806 to July 13 1807: LeCaton, prison hospital ship at Hamoze (Hamoaze)(mouth of River Tamar at the Navy dockyard, Devonport, adjoining Plymouth, Devon, England).

July 16 1807 to Nov 9 1807: Royal William, at home.

June 20 1807: Royal William, Supernumery for foreign service.

Nov 9 1807: Wolverine, Acting Surgeon.

Feb 4 1808: Confirmed as Surgeon, to date from Nov 9 1807 while on sloop Wolverine.

1808 to 1832: "Naval Lists" give him as Surgeon.

1808: "Naval Chronicle", p 175, Surgeon of Wolverine, Leeward Islands, West Indies.

Oct 1809: Naval List gives him on Brigantine Wolverine, Leeward Islands, probably refers to service in 1808.

Aug 28 1808 to Nov 9 1808: On Wolverine in Halifax Harbor, Nova Scotia. This was a large Naval Yard for refitting British ships while in the Western Hemisphere. James<sup>2</sup> Caldwell was a ship owner there, and Patrick became engaged to his daughter. Dr Seaborn's book says he gave her a signet ring in which was a lock of her hair. Grace<sup>6</sup> (Banker) DeForrest had this around 1940.

Oct 19 1808: Married to Maria<sup>3</sup> Catherine Caldwell in Halifax by Father Edmund Burke, Bishop of the Cathedral. It is thought that the families may have been acquainted in Ulster. This is one of many indications that Patrick was an Irish Catholic. How well he kept the faith is not known. But his wife was quite religious.





Sept. 18, 1809: Receiving ship Ceres, at the Nore (a naval base at mouth of the Thames River near the dockyard at Sheerness). Ship where he last served, "Wolverene at the Nore."

1809: Naval Chronicle, p 264, Surgeon of Ceres at the Nore (mouth of Thames River). A family tradition related by several independent branches, says that his wife lived with him on naval vessels for about two years, and that the oldest daughter, Maria<sup>4</sup>, was born on a British Naval vessel and lived on it till she was two years old. The "Baby-Donnelly" pamphlet by Mrs. C. W. Doherty, (in the Steel Box) says "Donnelly attached himself to a merchantman, the 'Brunswick'. Man and wife sailed together.....at sea in 1809, a daughter was born". But these details are dubious. Patrick was still in Royal Navy service when the daughter Maria<sup>4</sup> was born. There is no indication that he had leave or had retired and re-entered between, or that he went from the Wolverine at Halifax to the Wolverine at the Nore, as above given, and to the Ceres at the Nore as next given, on anything but a Royal Naval ship, perhaps the Wolverine. But his wife Maria<sup>3</sup> certainly was with or near him during his next service on the Naval vessel Ceres at the Nore. Possibly she went alone from Halifax, or perhaps he had leave so they went together from Halifax to England on some merchantman, possible the Brunswick. Afterward, Mrs. Doherty told Dr. Seaborn that Patrick's ship was the Swinburne. No record of either was found. But although how and when Patrick<sup>3</sup> and Maria<sup>3</sup>, together or separately, went from Halifax to England, never can be certain, his location at the Nore in 1809 on a British Naval vessel, is certain. The obituary of the wife Maria<sup>3</sup> says "For several years after marriage Mrs. Donnelly accompanied her husband in HMS Ceres". The Nore is a reach of the River Thames along its south shore from the naval depots of Chatham and Sheerness, Kent, to the Thames mouth. The novel of Charles Dickens, "Great Expectations," begins at this region, referring to the "Marshes" on the south shore of the Thames near Sheerness, where Prison Ships were anchored off shore and where the "Nore" begins. The Book "Childhood and Youth of Charles Dickens", by Robert Langton, Boston, 1890, p 49-50 says "Lying off the Dockyard (of Chatham) at this time was the 'Receiving Ship' (see illustration), one of the 'hulks', to which the convicts with great numbers on their backs as if they were street doors, returned after their labour in the dockyard, every man being searched before he went on board for the night. To this particular hulk all of the fresh arrivals from London were drafted..... 'Hulks are prison ships right cross the marshes. People are put in the Hulks because they murder and because they rob and forge and do all sorts of bad'". Accompanying, in the book, page 50, is a picture, "The Convict Hulk, formerly lying off Chatham Dockyard". In 1806 Patrick had been on the Prison ship LeCaton at Plymouth and the above quoted statement giving the meaning of "Receiving ship" makes it pretty sure that the Ceres was a prison ship for convicts also. Surgeon Knapp of the British





Navy wrote to Sanford A. Moss, 1929, ".....if Dr. Donnelly had wife and child on a ship, it was a Merchant ship and not a Navy ship". However, the repeated tradition that Patrick's wife and child were with him on a ship, and the fact that Patrick was on prison receiving ship Ceres anchored off shore on the lower Thames River, at the time, seems to give certainty that Patrick<sup>3</sup>, his wife Maria<sup>3</sup> and his child Maria<sup>4</sup>, were on the Ceres, and this is further confirmed by the note in the wife's obituary. The details in the early part of "Great Expectation" probably give a good picture of Dr. Patrick Donnelly's ship.

A little farther down the Thames River from the probable anchorage of the Ceres, is the "Nore Lightship", just as the Thames broadens into the North Sea. The author had the pleasure of passing this during a visit to England in 1938.

1809: Estimated date of birth of first child, Maria<sup>4</sup> Burke Donnelly, afterward Mrs. Jones and Mrs. Masse, Family traditions already mentioned from several independent sources, say she was born on a British ship at sea. But Patrick was clearly on the Ceres anchored at the Nore at this time, so Maria<sup>4</sup> well may have been born on it and lived on it till 1812, with her mother.

Feb 19 1810: Naval record gives Superseded (deranged).

Mar 13 1810: Minute - "Decided he is to be employed again".

Jan 1810 to Jan 1813: Naval Lists give him on Ship 399 (name not mentioned). However, this is not accurate as other data herein gives other service.

March 27 1810: Surgeon, Winchelsea. Ship where he last served, Ceres, Nore.

1810: Naval Chronicle, p 349, Surgeon of Winchelsea at the Nore.

Nov 26 1810: Surgeon, Ceres Receiving Ship. Ship where he last served, Winchelsea, Nore.

1810: Naval Chronicle, p 513, Ceres, store ship at the Nore.

June 2 1812: Superseded as result of Medical Survey.

June 26 1812: Ceres, Discharged, superseded.

June 29 1812: Surgeon on Half Pay list, discharged from Ceres. (He was on half pay for the rest of his life).





July 18, 1812: Declared unfit for further service.

Jan. 1813 to 1832: On Naval Lists, with no ship.

Aug 1814: In Dungannon, Co Tyrone, Ulster, near the seat of his own family, and where his son, Edmund<sup>2</sup> Burke Donnelly was born. This date is given by Edmund in 1832, on his license in New Orleans. The date is Sept 1 1813 on Edmund's tombstone, but this is assumed as questionable.

Family tradition says that Patrick's wife was unhappy in Ireland and wanted to get back to Canada.

### PATRICK<sup>2</sup> IN QUEBEC, CANADA

October 1814: Assumed date Patrick<sup>2</sup> came to Canada, on basis of the account of his granddaughter, Maria<sup>2</sup>, that this was when Edmund was two months old. From then or about 1815, till 1832, he was a country doctor in Prov. of Quebec.

Jan 1816: Leave from British Admiralty to go to Canada, (but he could have left before this year).

1816?: Uncertain family tradition that he was in or very near the City of Quebec. This is confirmed by well authenticated births of two children before the record of births of his children begins in the Parish Register of St. Roch, John Andrew born 1817, and Justine Elise born May 20 or 29 1818. So perhaps his family did not go to St. Roch as soon as he was licensed.

Oct 5 1816: "Medical Register of Physicians and Surgeons within Province of Lower Canada," "Patrick Donnelly, St. Roch, Quebec." This is the town of St. Roch des Aulnaies on St Lawrence River, 60 miles below Quebec.

Feb 17 1820: Birth of the first child shown in the Parish Register of St Roch, Emily Sophia, who afterwards married Geo Bell Johnston. There are a number of Parish Records thereafter, to 1822.

1817 - 1833: "Quebec Almanac", (of affairs of the Province) for all these years, lists Patrick among Licensed Physicians and Surgeons, in the Province, and not in the city.

Sept 17 1821 - Nov 27 1829: First and last of many St Roch land transactions found in papers of the Notary Amable Morin at the office of the Pronotaire in Montmagny, 33 miles west of St. Roch. But further search might have found earlier and later items. The Quebec





land recording system was probably brought from France. A semi-private semi-public official called a Notary has had in his private possession all previous papers in French of a given piece of land, and he prepares new deeds. On the death of a Notary all of his papers are brought to the *Fronotario*. Sanford<sup>6</sup> and Jennie<sup>6</sup> (Donnelly) have visited this region of the lower St. Lawrence River in July, 1927. Previous items had given a clue to the name of the town, and information in the City of Quebec gave the names of the notaries of the region. The people of the region speak only French. In Montmagny were found, carefully tied in bundles after about 100 years, the papers of Notary Amable Morin, having the Donnelly transactions, with original signatures of Patrick<sup>3</sup> and Maria<sup>3</sup>. The house and lands also were found. One of the cousins, Grace (Banker) DeForrest, had remembered a family tradition that Patrick lived in a "white house on a cliff". The house when seen, however, was painted brown, but was on a little hill between the highway and the St. Lawrence River. It was in good condition, with hand-hewn timbers showing in the attic. The recorded transactions covered a great deal of land, some the Donnelly farm, and some land bought perhaps as investment. A note in the Pamphlet of Cecelia<sup>5</sup> (Donnelly) Doherty says the house lot was separated from the farm by the highway Le Chemin Roi. In the settlement of the estate given presently, the house was sold to G. L. Francoeur, whose family held it for several generations. About 1917 it was sold to August Gauthier, the owner in 1927. Real estate transactions after 1842 are in St. Jean Port de Joli. There are recorded maps of the town and its real estate, and the entire land of Patrick no doubt could have been traced. In St. Roch, Sanford<sup>6</sup> and Jennie<sup>6</sup> found the Mayor, Albert Verrault, and a Mrs. Dupuis, who had been told about Patrick<sup>3</sup> by their preceding generation. The location of the house was verified. It was said that there was competition between the English Dr. Donnelly and a French Canadian, Girard, who charged lower fees. Dr. Donnelly said the low fees were good enough for a French doctor. The original Catholic church at St. Roch, built in 1734, and attended by Patrick, had been torn down and the 1927 one was erected in 1849. The Parish Priest found a number of Donnelly entries, which also were in the Registry at Montmagny. Four birth certificates and a death certificate of children of Patrick<sup>3</sup> were afterward obtained from the Catholic priest.





Oct 1 1825: Surgeon P. Donnelly registered in "Montreal Almanack, or Lower Canada Register for 1830," published in Montreal 1829, as in "Volunteer Corps within the Province, Devon-1st Battalion".

Nov 1829 to Oct 1830: Record in the Catholic College of St. Anne, the next town to St. Roch, that Edmund<sup>4</sup> Burke Donnelly, oldest son of Patrick, was a student. He entered at about 15 years of age.

Aug 1830 to June 1831: John<sup>4</sup> Andrew Donnelly, second son of Patrick, at school at St. Anne. This school no doubt was conducted wholly in French.

### PATRICK<sup>3</sup> GOES TO LONDON, ONTARIO

July 24, 1831: Naval record in London, Eng., of 1 year's leave to go to Upper Canada. This is now the Province of Ontario, and the Province of Quebec where Patrick had been, was Lower Canada. This is the date of the London Record, but Patrick started later. Family tradition is that Patrick was dissatisfied that his family in Quebec were in a region where only French was spoken. Having a right to Crown Lands that were being distributed in Upper Canada, he decided to move to an English region. So he went West, leaving his wife and family of eight children in St. Roch. The family tradition goes on that he first went to Toronto, then called York, and did not like it. He then went to London, Ontario, and his letter given beyond speaks of his Crown lands there, possibly the ones that his wife afterwards took up in London. Other tradition says that he intended to keep on to the St. Clair River, because Bishop Edmund Burke, who married them in Halifax, and was said to be guardian of his wife, early had been a missionary to the Indians at the St. Clair River. Patrick's wife afterward stayed some years in London and then went to the St. Clair River. But whether or not Patrick had intended this also, is unknown. Many accounts of his visit to London are given beyond from historical writings of the period. Dr. Edwin Seaborn, a physician of London, found many papers of the period in the "Tower Room" of a London public building, where they had been undisturbed for about 100 years. This and other Donnelly data was communicated personally, and by correspondence with the author, and in a book by Dr. Seaborn "March of Medicine in Western Ontario" pub Toronto, 1944, and in a paper by him, " Asiatic Cholera in the London



Diatriot, "Trans. Royal Soc. of Canada, 1937, Sec. 2.

Dr. Seaborn found, concerning Patrick on his trip from St. Roch,  
"At York, now Toronto, he applied for a license to practice in  
Upper Canada, which was granted."

June 20 1832: Dr. Seaborn's book says, "He arrived at Simcoe (between  
Toronto and London), appeared before the Board who, desirous of  
enlisting his services at once, waiving all formalities, granted  
him a license to practise, and sent him post haste to London, where  
he arrived the same day."

It may be concluded from the dates, that when Patrick started on  
his trip from St. Roch, he only was seeking Crown land for settle-  
ment, and had no idea of the Cholera epidemic that he came into the  
midst of when he arrived in London. This cholera was wide spread in  
North America at the time. It was brought to the City of Quebec  
by ships from Ireland, beginning April 28 1832, and rapidly spread  
through the province.

June 20 1832: The next item is a letter written by Patrick to his wife  
on his arrival the afternoon of this date, in London, and preserved  
by the family. The original was seen by the author in possession of  
a great granddaughter, Florence<sup>6</sup> (Smith) Coulson of Toronto. It was  
of the type then in use, with the letter sheet folded so as to form  
the envelope, which was addressed "Mrs. Donnelly at the Post Office  
L'Asc, County L'Islette, L.C."

London U C., 30th June 1832

My dear Maria and  
little family

I arrived here at 5 this afternoon in good health thank God as I  
left you. It is 1/2 past 6. I can say very little as I am in a  
hurry to post this. The post goes out tomorrow at 4 o'clock A.M.  
I am certain you have been very anxious to hear on account of the  
ravages the cholera morbus made. Just as I was passing on my way thru  
York in this town I attended two cases myself. I saved one by God's  
help and lost the other. There came two medical men to assist to  
attend the latter. It happened in the house I lodged in. The patient,  
8 years old, was seized with violent pains in the stomach. He had  
little cramp and vomited only when he drank. I advised warm fomenta-





tions but the mother did not do it. (Sunday last) The patient (died) at 5 p.m. (in my opinion of Gangrene). The other was a (woman?) man at Dr. Keegan's. I bled at the arm put a blister to the pit of her stomach, used warm fomentations put her feet in warm water. I would give no brandy. I gave 10 drops of laudanum in a little tea. She vomited, which she had been disposed to do long before. She fell asleep and passed a good night and was well next morning. Dr. Keegan was very friendly. He just is able to walk about but not out of doors. I am extremely (anxious) to hear from the family, particularly Edmund as he was in the scene of cholera. There is nothing of the kind here yet. Capt. Schofield lives a mile out of London village which is a pretty growing town. Its situation is delightful. It's surrounded by woodland as are all the new settlements I saw. I write this at the Head Inn. I will go see about my Crown Lands on Monday 2nd July God willing. I will meet Capt. Schofield. His wife died lately. He lost the Post Office because his daughter (asked) a Gentleman to open a little mail directed to a certain Post Office near which he resided. Truth the letter therein was for him but the young girl forwarded the post bill in the same envelope and as the letter was taken it brought about an investigation. But unfortunately the Protestant who ordered the young lady to open the mail denied it. Fault was found. This was Capt. Schofield's recompense for keeping the parson in his family gratuitously for some months previously. Tell me, how does the crop appear. The weather is not warmer here than I felt it some time at I'Roc. The wheat will not be ripe this year before the end of July. Give me the names of those dead of cholera, at Quebec among our acquaintances. Embrace all the children for me. I hope to write to you as soon as I have anything interesting. God help you and the little family, is the morning and evening prayer of your affectionate husband.

(Copy of signature)

P. Donnelly





July 1 1832: Dr. Donnelly appointed to the Medical Board attending cases of cholera, by the Bench of Magistrates.

July 6 1832: Date of letter in "The Talbot Papers," Proc. Royal Soc. of Canada, 1909, p 143, and in a book, "The Talbot Regime," by C.O. Emmetinger, 1904, giving extracts from an older book by his father, with letters from Col. Talbot who directed the settlement of London from 1803 to 1850. "A few persons have died after a very few hours sickness, which the quacks pronounced to be cholera. However, in the last week I have an addition of two regular bred physicians who are establishing themselves in London, Dr. Donnelly of the Navy and Dr. Rollz."

July 15 1832: Dr. Donnelly ordered 3 quarts Port Wine for a patient named Fullin, and the Board of Health approved a bill for 7/6, and brandy for 3/1 1/2.

July 19 1832. Certificate "Margaret Ross had diligently attended on the persons afflicted with the Cholera, (signed) F Donnelly, surgeon half pay Royal Navy". Photostat of this is in the Steel box, showing the original signature.

Bill of Dr. Donnelly for this period, approved by Board of Health October 10 1832, "Attendance 10 days, £10 Medicine, £13/ Three months later Patrick's wife had come to London and the amount was paid to her."

July 26 1832: Dr. Donnelly appeared before the Medical Board at Simcoe, (a town a distance east of London) and offered to inspect any vessel entering the ports, with a view to protecting the vicinity from the entrance of Cholera. Here his name was added to the list of licentiates of the London district. Dr. Seaborn remarks that even then he himself was near death.

July 30 1832: Minutes of County Board of Health (probably at Simcoe). J B Crouse appears before Board and offers to make visitations at ports at £1 per trip, and also Dr. Donnelly for the same price.



### DEATH AND BURIAL OF PATRICK<sup>3</sup>

July 30 1832: Date of death of Patrick<sup>3</sup> computed from next item. He no doubt had made the journey from Simcoe to London where he died, that same day.

Saturday, Aug 4 1832: Extract from "The Provincial Archives, " quoted in a letter from Dr. Seaborn, in the Steel Box, and in London (Ont) Free Press, Apr 3 1936. Also quoted in Free Press of Dec 29 1936. From upper Canada Courier, Aug 4 1832.

"On Monday (which would be July 30), Dr. Donnelly, late a Surgeon in the Royal Navy, who recently visited this part of the country with a view of locating his lands in the new survey and who from the breaking out of the disease here was in constant attendance on the sick, fell himself a victim to that disease from whose jaws it is said he has been successful in recovering many a victim. Dr. Donnelly was a native of Ireland, and resided for several years in the neighborhood of Quebec, where he left a very large family to deplore his loss".





Aug 2 1832: Item in a periodical "Western Mercury" published in Ontario "Among the number of its (cholera) victims, Dr. Donnelly, late of St. Roche, below Quebec, is one.

Miscellaneous references to Dr. Donnelly's death: Book, "A Forest Settlement", by Dr. A. T. Campbell in the Wolverton Collection. "Epidemic of cholera, 1832-35 Dr. Moore here that year also Dr. Donnelly. The latter himself was attacked by the cholera, and died a few months after his arrival."

Letter to London Daily Advertiser, March 1886, "While the Asiatic Cholera was raging in the summer of 1832, Dr. Donnelly came from Quebec, fully believing he had a specific for that disease. In a few short weeks, he was stricken down with the disease, leaving a large family, who soon afterward left for Port Sarnia". (This is incorrect, as it is shown in the Genealogy of Patrick's wife, Maria, that the family stayed some years in London before going further west, to the vicinity of Sarnia on the St Clair River.

Paper by Freeman Talbot son of first settler, Col. Talbot, Trans. London and Middlesex Historical Soc., 1916, "Fathers of London Township". "Dr. Donnelly came direct from Quebec, where he had considerable experience treating cholera patients, and while he seemed to have the fullest confidence in his ability to restore the sick, he, shortly after his arrival, took the disease and died within four hours of the first attack."

The above was revised from original articles by Freeman Talbot, published in periodical "Prototype" in 1852 or 1857, "Dr. Geo Moore came here and found cholera raging in all its malignancy. London suffered severely from the epidemic. Dr. Donnelly, father of Dr. Donnelly of Chatham, died here of cholera after a few hours illness".

Article in Free Press, London, Ont, Dec 29 1936, by Dr. E. Seaborn "Dr Patrick Donnelly, whose death from the disease is recorded in this article, administered to the wants of the cholera patients up to the time of his death, which occurred toward the close of the most virulent period of the epidemic".





"Pioneer Days in London," by Dr. O. T. Campbell. "This part of Canada was settled under the direction of Col. Thos. Talbot, who received part of each land grant. Port Talbot near London was named for him. In 1832 London had 40 or 50 houses. During 1832 an immigrant ship arrived at Quebec with cholera on board, which spread rapidly and reached London about the beginning of July. In a letter by Col. Talbot, he says, (Gives letter of July 8, 1832 cited previously). Dr. Donnelly himself fell a victim. In 1838 a Barracks was built, a long 3-story building."

"History of Canada," by Goodspeed, Vol. of 1889, Middlesex Co., p 284. "So early as 1832, the question of hospital accommodations came grimly before the people. Cholera of the worst type prevailed here, and so terrible did its ravages become in July, that only 11 grand jurors remained, and Capt. Graves was the only one left in the settlement who would take care of the sick and dying, Dr. Donnelly having succumbed to the disease."

Family tradition about the burial of Dr. Donnelly related by Mrs. Emily<sup>2</sup> (Futton) Corcoran and Mrs. Cecelia<sup>2</sup> (Donnelly) Doherty, was that during the London cholera, Dr. Donnelly had tended a negro. When Dr. Donnelly afterward was sick, the negro tried to find a priest and could not, and then buried Dr. Donnelly in London and gave information to his wife, when she afterward came to London. Published accounts of the epidemic also mention a negro patient.

Grace<sup>6</sup> (Banker) De Forrest remembered that after Patrick's burial, the body was moved when a road was built. It was found that the hair had grown to the shoulders, and the thumbs were in the armholes of the vest, a habit during life, so it was thought that in haste he might have been buried alive. The negro was probably one of many who escaped from slavery into Ontario, beginning about 1815.

Eliza L. Johnston, a relative of the husband of Emily<sup>2</sup> (Donnelly) Johnston, wrote to Prof. Fred Landon of the University of Western Ontario, and afterward wrote to the author, that Maria<sup>5</sup> (Donnelly) (Jones) Nesso, Patrick's daughter, when she came to London with her mother, "put up a stone to Patrick's memory in the graveyard where he was buried in London, but this burial place was afterward moved, to make way for a railroad or something."

While the story of the burial alive is preposterous, the statement from two independent sources of the removal of the body makes this removal very probable. But the author could find no trace of the new grave in London.

"ScrapBook of Dr. O.T. Campbell," Vol I, in a library in London, Ont (probably that of the Univ. of Western Ontario), gives an extract from the London Advertiser of Jan 17, 1917. "London had a Cholera epidemic, and a number of people died, including a Dr. Donnelly, who came about that time. Those who died were buried in what is now Callaghan Terrace".





In Aug 1961, Mr. X Orlo Miller, Secretary of the London and Middlesex Historical Society, told the author that he had an old plan showing an old burying ground near this Callaghan Terrace. There is not the slightest evidence that Patrick was buried there, but even if he was, he was moved later.

The London Evening Free Press, July 27 1925, in an article cited beyond, mentions a tradition of an old Scottish cemetery in the above location.

### NEWSPAPER YARN ABOUT BONES OF PATRICK<sup>2</sup>

London Advertiser, July 27 1925. Two skeletons enclosed in heavy wooden coffins were unearthed by workmen at the corner of Ridout and Carling Street, rear of O'Callaghan terrace, this morning. This burying ground was used when London had but few inhabitants, and it was believed 100 years ago. One coffin was of heavy walnut, one of pine.

London Evening Free Press July 27 1925. Similar account to above with mention of a tradition of an old Scottish cemetery at the site. The lot had been vacant for many generations. The skeletons were found very incomplete when examined by Dr. Smith. The burials were at a depth of 5 feet and were found by Charles Medley. There were no traces on the coffins, no buttons, and nothing on which to found a guess of identity.

London Free Press, July 28 1925. The coffins disinterred may be those of London cholera victims of 1832. It is possible that the adult skeleton may be that of Dr. Donnelly, a surgeon who succumbed to cholera here. Prof Fred Landon, librarian of the University of Western Ontario, has notes from Col. Talbot, founder of the settlement around London, of the horrors of the cholera, June and July 1832, when Dr Donnelly fell a victim.

This supposition that some bones were those of Dr. Donnelly, has no basis whatever. Mr. Ed J Carty, a local historian, told the author that the place where the bones were found was then in the heart of London, while the Cholera victims were buried in the outskirts. The Prof Landon mentioned, often helped the author with this Genesalogy. He personally told the author that there was no reason to suppose that the bones were those of Dr. Donnelly. Furthermore, if the site was burial place of cholera victims, data given previously indicated that Dr. Donnelly's body had been moved elsewhere when a road was built.



January 15, 1929. The author visited the site where the bones were found, and found no reason to suppose they were Dr. Donnelly's. He interviewed all of the people concerned. An old brick barracks (possibly the one said by Col. Talbot to have been built in 1838), was built in front of what some tradition says was an old cemetery, possibly that in the plan of Odo Miller. It is on Ridout St., between Carling and Dundas. It was made into apartments called "O'Callaghan Terrace." In the course of rebuilding this in 1925, by Dr. Smith, the bones were found. Dr. Smith himself, who was erecting the building, his secretary who knew the details, Chas. Medley, the workman who found the bones, and Killingsworth, the undertaker who preserved them; personally told the author that there had been no means of identification. The building contractor kept the bones in a basket.

After the previously quoted items of 1925 in the London newspapers, other items were printed in various papers assuming that the bones were those of Dr. Donnelly. This came to the attention of a granddaughter of Dr. Donnelly, Emily<sup>2</sup> (Johnston) Finacune. She believed that the bones were her grandfather's and had them taken in charge by a London undertaker, Killingsworth, and buried in the Catholic cemetery in Sarnia, where the remains of Patrick's wife, Maria, previously had been reburied, and behind the grave of Maria. The author visited the cemetery May 20 1928 and Sept 16 1940. Between these dates Mrs. Finacune had erected over the bones a large red sandstone obelisk with a cross at the top. The base carried an inscription, but there is question about some of the dates.

Although Patrick was born in Northern Ireland, he was a Catholic, and so far as is known kept the faith, as did many of his descendants.





### HEIRLOOMS OF PATRICK<sup>3</sup>

The Steel Boxes of the Author, as already stated, he expects to be preserved for the indefinite future, and his ghost will haunt any disturbing vandal. In these boxes are the Author's Genealogical Note Books containing the original data from which the matter herein is fully abstracted. The present text contains the Genealogy only of Patrick's oldest son. That of all of Patrick's other children is in the Note Books, that the author expects to publish some day. The Steel boxes contain items as follows.

- 1 A small photo of a portrait of Patrick in Naval uniform. The original probably was a crayon, probably kept by his wife Maria at her residence on the St. Clair River. The photo was taken at Windsor, Ont, either from the original in the early days of photography, or more probably, from a daguerrotype of the original. A photo of Patrick's wife in her old age has her seated at a table on which is a daguerrotype, which may be the supposed one of Patrick's portrait. The photo of Patrick is reproduced in Dr. Seaborn's book, "March of Medicine in Western Ontario".
- 2 A short sword with point broken off, with no scabbard, carried by Patrick when Surgeon of the Royal Navy. This, as well as some Donnelly silver, was given by Patrick's oldest daughter, Maria<sup>2</sup> (Donnelly) (Jones) Masse to Charles<sup>2</sup> E. Donnelly, son of Patrick's youngest son, Phillip<sup>2</sup> Stephen Donnelly, who gave them to the wife of the author. This sword often is loaned out of its Steel Box, and brandished with glee by the grandchildren of the author and his wife, the great-great-great-grandchildren of Patrick.
- 3 Photostats of original letters from the Admiralty and Public Record Office of London, giving Patrick's Naval Service.

Silver as follows, marked PMD for Patrick and Maria Donnelly, from Charles<sup>2</sup> E. Donnelly, is in possession of Evelyn<sup>2</sup> (Moss) Wilkins, of Grosse Pointe, Detroit, Michigan, daughter of the author and his wife.

2 silver tablespoons

1 silver cream pitcher and 1 silver syrup pitcher, with English Assay office Hall Marks that Evelyn has puzzled as being of dates 1803 and 1798 respectively.

2 silver mugs with Hall Marks of 1786 and 1788. The family of Mrs. Emily<sup>2</sup> (Hutton) Corcoran of Detroit have a spyglass that Patrick carried in the Navy.



Chancery Office  
Archbishop's House  
Halifax, N.S.  
Sept., 26th, 1941

C O P Y

I could find only the mention of the marriage of Dr. Patrick Donnelly to Mary Catherine Caldwell: But that little research bug gets into a person's system and finally my efforts have been rewarded and I have dug up the actual entry of their marriage as recorded by Edmund Burke and which I record below exactly as found in this old register which includes the period from 1801-1869.

Donnelly--Caldwell marriage

"the nineteenth of October one thousand eight hundred and eight, I the undersigned, having dispensed in the publication of banns with Patrick Donnelly son to Felix Donnelly and Mary Quinn of the County Tyrone, Ireland, Surgeon on board His Majesty's Sloop of War the Wolverine on the one part and Mary Caldwell daughter to James Caldwell and Mary McGrath of Port of Grace, Newfoundland on other part, received their mutual consent in marriage and gave them the nuptial Benediction in presence of Patrick Walsh, Mary Pemberton and Mary O'Brien

(Sgd.) Patrick N. Donnelly  
Maria Caldwell  
Patrick Walsh  
Mary Pemberton  
Mary O'Brien

Edmund Burke  
V.G.

\*\*\*\*\*

I can find no record whatever either of the baptism of Mary Caldwell or of the birth or baptism of any children of the marriage. The above copy is as nearly exact as possible considering the age of the paper on which the record is written. Hope it will be of some use to you.

Sincerely yours in Christ  
(sgd.) F. L. Carroll  
Secretary







## MATERNAL ANCESTORS OF

Dr. EDMUND<sup>4</sup> BURKE DONNELLY

his Maternal Grandfather

JAMES<sup>2</sup> CALDWELL

b Co Tyrone, Ireland?

d Halifax, Nova Scotia? 1800?

Lived, Harbor Grace, Newfoundland

son of

The only positive thing known about him is from the marriage record of his son Patrick<sup>3</sup> given just previously. Tradition from a cousin of Jennie<sup>6</sup> (Donnelly) Moss, and statement in the Pamphlet of Cecelia<sup>5</sup> (Donnelly) Dohony said his name was Ralph. Perhaps it was Ralph James or James Ralph. But Mrs. Dohony also told Dr. Seaborn that the name was Neville Caldwell. Tradition from several branches of the family makes it certain that he was a wealthy owner of ships trading from Halifax and Newfoundland. Some statements mentioned "7 ships", and "tea-ships". Repeated tradition also makes it certain that he died before his daughter Maria<sup>3</sup> married Patrick<sup>3</sup>, leaving her under some sort of care of Bishop Edmund Burke of Halifax. One tradition was that he left a large estate to be administered by Father Burke. Family tradition says he was of Newfoundland, and the marriage record says he was of "Port of Grace", Newfoundland, no doubt the place still a prominent Newfoundland port, Harbor Grace. But he no doubt was in Halifax also and probably died there. The Caldwell family had Halifax friendships with an Archibald family and a Barber family and a Mrs. Craig who was a Barber. She had daughters Marion and Margaret and a son Frank Craig who was a hardware merchant in Halifax.

The author sought his estate in Halifax and Harbor Grace and found that Probate records of the period were not available. The author for years has hoped to make personal search in Halifax and Newfoundland. Library search of the Histories of both regions gave no information.

Susan Dillon, who was brought up by Maria<sup>3</sup>, said that Maria<sup>3</sup> had two brothers in the Royal Navy, both lost at sea, and no sisters, and that the father, James Caldwell, died and left his widow a large estate. She married again, possibly to "Watson", died, and Watson? had the estate. When he died a small remainder went to Maria<sup>3</sup>.

A cousin by marriage of Emily<sup>4</sup> (Donnelly) Johnston, Eliza Johnston, thought the Caldwell family had come from Ulster, and knew the Donnelly family there. Such an acquaintance would account for the marriage of Maria<sup>3</sup> to Patrick during his very short stay in Halifax on the Wolverine, from Aug 28 to the marriage date Oct 19 1808.



The possibility that the family of James<sup>2</sup> Caldwell came from Ulster, Northern Ireland, led to finding of the following references, which have a remotely possible, but no certain connection.

"Journal of Am History," Vol 3, p 453, 2d quarter, 1909, by Elsie Chapline Phoby Cross (Mrs. Arthur Dudley) of Los Angeles, Calif. NE Pub Lib, and Lynn Pub Lib, No. 973, Overline.

The Coldwells settled in Scotland and Ann Caldwell was grandmother of Oliver Cromwell. Some Coldwells went with him to Ireland, and after the English Restoration, fled to America. James Caldwell was proprietor of land near Cork, County Tyrone. His son, James Caldwell born 1724, went to Virginia in 1769.

"Branch of the Caldwell Family Tree", by Chas T Caldwell, MD, Olympia, Wash, 1906. Boston Pub Lib and Lynn Pub Lib #929.2, page 1:

"Coldwells in 1649 went to Ireland with Oliver Cromwell (whose mother was a Caldwell) and after his return to England in the following year remained in his interest, and when Oliver was Lord Protector of England in 1653, some continued in Ireland, others went to America."

"Wm Caldwell, Caldwell or Coldwell" by Chas T Caldwell, MD, Washington, D.C., 1910, page 8. "The Solway Branch.....near Solway Firth in the south west of Scotland (directly opposite Northern Ireland)..... Queen Elizabeth was a descendant. Joseph, John, Andrew and David went with Oliver Cromwell (whose grandmother was an Anne Cauldwell of Solway Firth, to Ireland, of which he had been made Lord Governor."







"Am. Family Antiquity - Caldwell Family in Eng and America", by Albert Welles, NY 1891. NY Public Lib AFV-FF, Gives an Irish family with many Catherine Caidwells.

"Collectanea - Caldwell of that ilk", NY Pub Lib, ARZ - Caldwell. Gives above and many other Caldwell families.

"Landed Gentry", by Burke, Lynn Lib, Vol II, p 257. Wm M<sup>c</sup>Clintock of Lifford, Co Ireland, b July 25 1724, had daughter Catherine who m James Caldwell.

Another family tradition, related by Grand<sup>6</sup> (Banker) DeForest, is that Maria<sup>2</sup> (Caldwell) Donnelly had some descent either on her mother's or father's side, with a Lady Sackville, who was connected with the Sackville family of Kent, Eng. The author has thought that the supposed name of the father of Maria<sup>2</sup>, "Novillo" may have been confused with Sackville.

Whether there is a relationship or not, there is a Sackville family who had an enormous rambling castle near Seven Oaks, Kent, Eng, described in Nat Geo Mag, Apr 1945, as having been given to the English National Trust, and called "Knoles Castle".



MATERNAL ANCESTORS OF DR. EDMUND<sup>4</sup>  
BURKE DONNELLY. Continued

His Maternal Grandmother

JAMES<sup>2</sup> CALDWELL

m

MARY<sup>2</sup> (McGRATH) (CALDWELL) WATSON?

There had been a family tradition that her maiden name was McGrath, which was verified by the marriage record of Patrick<sup>3</sup> which stated that she and her husband were of Port of Grace, Newfoundland. Whether they were married there, or in Northern Ireland where her husband is supposed to have originated, is unknown.

Mrs. Susan<sup>4</sup> Dillon, adopted daughter of Maria<sup>3</sup>, told the author that when James<sup>2</sup> Caldwell died before the marriage of his daughter Maria<sup>3</sup>, he left money to Mary<sup>2</sup>. She next married a man that Susan thought was named Watson. She died, and left Watson her money. When he died, a small remainder went to Maria<sup>3</sup>.

If the estate papers of James<sup>2</sup> ever could be found in Halifax or Newfoundland, they probably would give details of this.





MATERNAL ANCESTORS OF DR. EDMUND<sup>4</sup>  
BURKE DONNELLY, Continued

His Mother

DR. PATRICK<sup>3</sup> DONNELLY

m Halifax, Nova Scotia, Canada,  
Oct 19 1806 T

MARIA<sup>3</sup> CATHERINE (CALDWELL) DONNELLY

b Halifax, NS, Feb 9 1786

d Courtright, Ont, Canada, Sept 14 1871

bu 1st Catholic Cty, Corunna, Ont

MI 2nd Our Lady of Mercy Cty, Sarnia,  
Ont.

She lived luxuriously as a girl in Halifax with a wealthy father and "had gold coins in a chamois bag". An adopted daughter, Susan Dillon, said she had very fair hair which was not grey till she was about 60. She told Susan about the good times she had with the Naval Officers at Halifax, then the principal British Naval Base in the Western Hemisphere. Mrs. Doherty's pamphlet says she was the hope and despair of many of the aristocratic young Naval officers. The Corcoran family have a colored miniature on ivory of her as a young girl, and a photo is in the Steel Box. She wears a necklace of Carniolian Beads and some are in the Steel Box and some are in possession of a great-great-granddaughter, Doris<sup>7</sup> Allison (Scott) Kimball, in 1944 in Ann Arbor, Michigan. Doris<sup>7</sup> had been told the story that when Maria<sup>3</sup> was visiting one of her father's ships, a sailor was to be flogged. Maria<sup>3</sup> interceded for him, and in gratitude he gave her the necklace. Copies of another portrait of Maria<sup>3</sup> as a young girl are in possession of several descendants, and a photo is in the Steel Box. These two portraits, and a photo taken as an old lady (copy in Steel Box) all show an unusually great length of nose from forehead to tip.

Her future husband, Patrick<sup>3</sup> came to Halifax Aug 28 1806 as Surgeon of the British Sloop Wolverine. He was 31 and she was 22. He may have met her for the first time as one of the Naval officers ast, and if so, the courtship was rapid, because they were married in less than two months. But her Caldwell family may have come from Northern Ireland as did Patrick<sup>3</sup>, and he may have had family letters of introduction.

Maria's family were intimate with the well-known Roman Catholic Bishop of Halifax, Father Edmund Burke. As a young priest he had been missionary to the Indians on the St Clair River, between Detroit and Ontario. Books by





and about Father Burke are in many libraries. Family tradition says that when the father of Maria<sup>3</sup> died, Father Burke was her guardian, had charge of her fortune, and gave permission for her marriage, which he performed. The oldest son was named for him. Now, after the marriage, Maria<sup>3</sup> got to England is uncertain and various possibilities are discussed in the genealogy of Patrick<sup>3</sup>. In England, Patrick<sup>3</sup> was Surgeon on a British Prison ship *Cores*, anchored in the lower Thames River, near the southern shore in the region called The Nore. Repeated family tradition, as well as the Obituary of Maria<sup>3</sup>, says she was with her husband on this ship, and their oldest daughter Maria<sup>4</sup> was born on it. Then Patrick was retired, and the family went to his home, County Tyrone, in Northern Ireland, where a son Edmund Burke was born. But Maria yearned for her own home in Canada, so when Edmund was two months old, the family settled in Quebec, as recited in the Genealogy of Patrick<sup>3</sup>. His trip to London, Ontario and death there, July 30, 1832, while Maria<sup>3</sup> and the children were in St Roch, lower St Lawrence River, also have been recited. "Archives Judiciaires, Palais de Justice" in the City of Quebec, have a record that Maria<sup>3</sup> was appointed Guardian of the minor children on Aug 10 1832. So the news of the death of Patrick<sup>3</sup> got to St Roch very quickly. On September 23 1832 one of the children died in St Roch, Maria<sup>4</sup> (or Pauline) Julianne Lucie, aged 3 years 8 months. Later documents showed that her 1/8 of the estate of Patrick<sup>3</sup> passed to the remaining 7 children, Maria<sup>4</sup> Burke aged 23, Edmund<sup>4</sup> Burke aged 18, John<sup>4</sup> Andrew, aged 15, Justin<sup>4</sup> Elise, aged 14, Sophie<sup>4</sup> Emily, aged 12, Phillip<sup>4</sup> Stephen, aged 9, and John Patrick, called James<sup>4</sup> aged 10 months. In the town of Montmagny among the papers of the Notary Amable Morin are the details of the estate of Patrick<sup>3</sup> dated November 15 1832, with mention of other papers at the Corner Bench du Roi, in the City of Quebec. There were six parcels of Real Estate valued at \$23 Louis. There was an auction sale Mar 4 1833 of the house lot between the River and the Chemin Roi (Royal Road) and another larger lot, indicating that Maria<sup>3</sup> and Maria<sup>4</sup> (and no doubt the other children), were still living in St Roch. On July 6 1833, Maria<sup>3</sup>, widow of Patrick, and Maria<sup>4</sup> the daughter, who was over 21, made deeds of St Roch real estate, with some sort of obligation of the shares of the six minor children. The deed of Maria<sup>3</sup> says she was living in London, Ont., where Patrick<sup>3</sup> had died the year before. Probably the whole family had moved there after the auction sale of their house on Mar 4 1833. They remained in London for several years. After the minor children became of age they sent deeds to St Roch of their shares, according to the Quebec and probably the French system. These from Edmund<sup>4</sup> Burke were from New Orleans, La, dated Mar 8 and May 16 1836. Those from John<sup>4</sup> Andre, also from New Orleans, are dated July 31 1838. Other deeds from Phillip<sup>4</sup>, etc. are 1839 and 1840. Finally John (James)<sup>4</sup> Patrick Leane 21 and sent deeds from Moore Township, Kent Co., on the St Clair River, dated Aug 7 1852. Whether some final payments were made because of these long delayed deeds, or they were merely because of legal or moral obligation, is not known to the author.

Maria<sup>3</sup> received a Pension, presumably on account of the Naval Service of her husband, and perhaps also a money from her father's estate. She and some of the children lived in London from 1833 to about 1837, and the oldest daughter Maria<sup>4</sup> Burke, married Stuart<sup>4</sup> is there in 1834. He died in 1839 and she in 1841.





married Edward B Masse. There the daughter, Emily<sup>4</sup> Sophia, went to Bishop Grenyn's school, and probably from there the son Edmund<sup>4</sup> Burke went to Medical College in New Orleans.

Patrick's letter to his wife of June 30 1832 referred to his "Crown Grants" near London. Five years were allowed to secure a "patent" and possibly this was the reason for a patent to Maria recorded from the Town of London, Oct 18 1837 of Lot 5, 1/2 acre, on the south side of North St. This was later Queen's Ave. The lot was sold by Maria<sup>3</sup> on Nov 9 1837 to Thos Gibbins, and in 1938 was the site of the Ardagh Apartments.

Family tradition says that Maria<sup>3</sup> came to London to take up the Crown Land selected by her husband, or that she came to find his grave. It was also said that Maria<sup>3</sup> put up a tombstone on this grave, which afterward was removed for a road. Admiral Vidal and other Naval friends of Patrick<sup>3</sup> had taken Crown Grants on the St Clair River opposite the Michigan shore north of Detroit, and family tradition said that Patrick<sup>3</sup> had this in mind also, perhaps with some suggestion from Bishop Edmund Burke of Halifax, who had been a missionary to the Indians on the St Clair. Other family tradition said that it was only to Maria<sup>3</sup> that Bishop Burke had spoken of the St Clair River. At any rate, after the stay in London, Maria<sup>3</sup> made another trek, to the St Clair River. Family tradition says that either the trek from St Roch to London, or from London to the St Clair, or both, were made by the family in a carriage of some kind, with relays of horses, accompanied by a servant, Pierre King, who had been with the family in St Roch, and who helped Maria<sup>3</sup> with the farm on the St Clair River.

This region, at one time all in Kent Co, Ont, and the Northern part later made Lambton Co, has at its northern end Sarnia, opposite Port Huron, Mich, where the St Clair River broadens into Lake Huron. The region south of this was divided into 100-acre lots each 10 chains or 660 ft wide, and extending from the river east, 100 chains or 6600 ft. In some of these lots south of Sarnia was the township of Moore, with a center called "Mooretown". This probably was never much more than the cross roads that it was when the author visited it from 1929 to 1943. A little further south, still in Moore township, was during the life of Maria<sup>3</sup>, the town of Corunna, where there was a Catholic Church in whose Record Book are marriages and births of many of the descendants of Maria<sup>3</sup>. A little farther south was founded, probably after Maria's death, the town of Courtright, opposite the town of St Clair, Mich, with which it was connected by an auto ferry, on which the author made frequent trips. A little south of this was the region settled by Maria<sup>3</sup> and her children's husbands. The 660-foot wide 100-acre lots presumably extended to the edge of the River St Clair, but there is a road across them close to the shore. The lot numbers began from the south, and the dates in the list below are those of the Crown patents to the original settlers.





Lot 18 to John<sup>4</sup> Hutton, July 15 1844. He married Justine<sup>4</sup> Donnelly and they were said once to have lived on this lot. Maria<sup>3</sup> gave a quit-claim of this lot to Justine<sup>4</sup>, possibly because she had squatted on it, which squatting was a common thing.

Lot 19 to James Henderson, Jr., March 4 1843. He probably was the grandfather of Maria<sup>4</sup> Henderson who married Phillip<sup>4</sup> Stephen Donnelly and they are said to have lived on this lot.

Lot 20 to Maria<sup>3</sup> G Donnelly, Oct 6 1843. This possibly was Patrick's Crown Grant, or possibly Maria's original Grant, and she possibly had used the lot from her first arrival at the St Clair on the basis of some papers at the time, with delay for the formal patent.

Lot 21 to Louis Papineau, July 1 1836, granted to Maria Catherine Donnelly, Aug 11 1836 for £168-15 sh. Papineau was some sort of Crown Commissioner, and he may have made this as a Crown grant to Maria<sup>3</sup>. But the mention of a price may mean that she bought it. Papineau is listed as a squatter on this lot in 1828.

Lot 22 to Jacques Borque, May 26 1836, granted to Maria<sup>3</sup> Catherine Donnelly, Aug 8 1836 for £200. This presumably was an actual sale. Borque is listed as a squatter on this lot in 1828. The date of the sale as well as the date above, indicated that Maria<sup>3</sup> was on the spot, and so had arrived at the St Clair Aug 1836 after about 3 years in London. This seems probable because her daughter Emily<sup>4</sup> Sophia was married at St Clair, Mich, across the river, Feb 17 1837. Maria<sup>3</sup> had Crown Grant Transactions in London on Oct and Nov 1837, but the author did not copy the record of her residence at the time, and she probably then was at the St Clair River.

Lot 23 to Francis Bâby, Apr 12 1839. Some of his descendants, probably born on this lot, married descendants of Maria<sup>3</sup>.

Lots 25 and 26, not very distant from Maria's lots 20, 21, 22 were the site of the town of Courtright, possibly not laid out until after Maria's death. It is a small village opposite St Clair, Mich, in modern times.

Lots 46 and 47 to Alexander T C Vidal, Oct 30 1833 and Sept 6 1836, was the original location of the British Admiral Vidal which partly led Maria<sup>3</sup> to go to the St Clair River. Other British officers had settled nearby and this was the reason for the name of the township "Moore", after Sir John Moore. He was a British General killed in the Peninsula Wars of the British against Napoleon's army, in Spain in 1809, at the Battle of Corunna, where he was buried. This was a town in Spain after which was named Corunna in Moore township. The famous poem "Burial of Sir John Moore" beginning "Not a drum was heard, not a funeral note, as his corpse to the rampart we hurried....." was written about this burial.





The three lots 20, 21, 22 give 300 acres that family tradition says was the farm cultivated by Maria<sup>3</sup>, and on part of which she lived till her death in 1871. Her farmhouse was probably about the middle of lot 20. Here her oldest son, Dr. Edmund<sup>4</sup> Burke Donnelly came from New Orleans with his wife in 1839, and here Edmund's oldest son Audley<sup>5</sup> Edmund Donnelly was born. The adjoining Henderson lot 19 was at least for a time probably the home of the son of Maria<sup>3</sup>, Philip<sup>4</sup> Stephen Donnelly, and his wife, Maria<sup>4</sup> Henderson.

The lot 21 on the other side of lot 20 was sold by Maria<sup>3</sup> to her daughter, Emily<sup>4</sup> Sophia and her husband, George Bell Johnston, Feb 7 1839, about two years after their marriage, and they probably lived on it. Some at least of it remained in possession of descendants until around 1940. On it, near the river, in Aug 1929 when the author first visited the region, was a moderately large house called Beachmore, 1/4 mile below Courtright, said to have been built from an old house of James<sup>4</sup> Donnelly which probably had been on Lot 20, after the original farmhouse of Maria<sup>3</sup> had burned down. At the time of the author's visit, the river end of Lot 20 had on it the small house of a French farmer, Badard, who also owned the rear end of Lot 21, and remembered some of the Donnelly houses. The house Beachmore since has become a Tourist Guest house.

Maria<sup>3</sup> did not retain the end lot 22, selling half to George Wright, Aug 27 1838 and the other half to Wm Jenkins Oct 8 1850.

She sold half of lot 20 to her son John<sup>4</sup> (James) Patrick Donnelly, Jan 21 1850, and she probably lived there with him for some years. She sold the other half of lot 20 to her son, Edmund<sup>4</sup> Burke Donnelly, Aug 13 1849 which he resold in about a year. So long before her death, Maria<sup>3</sup> had disposed of all 300 acres, and had no real estate. Some of her children who had her real estate transferred to other children for reasons not known. There was a law suit in Ottawa, Ont 1877-1880, probably between two of Maria's





children, Maria<sup>4</sup> (Donnelly) (Jones) Masse and Emily<sup>4</sup> (Donnelly) Johnston, possibly about the estate of the 2nd husband of Maria<sup>4</sup>, Edward B Masse.

Maria<sup>3</sup> nominally adopted two girls and raised them as her own children. One, Susan Ager, born June 27, 1838, was at 9 months in the arms of her mother who was killed by a stroke of lightning, after which Maria<sup>3</sup> took her. She married James T. Dillon at 17, and when 91 was visited by the author.

A Mrs. Barber, possibly a relative of Maria<sup>3</sup>, was a bridesmaid at Maria's wedding in Halifax. She had a daughter, Kate Barber, who left Halifax and was nominally adopted and lived with Maria<sup>3</sup> as her own child till she married Albert Salter. Their son, Charles Salter was interviewed by the author.

Probably all of her life, and certainly in her old age, Maria was a devout Catholic. It was said that she was loaned a copy of Eugene Sue's novel "The Wandering Jew", which is a severe indictment of the Catholic Jesuits. When Maria found what it was about, she threw it into the fire, saying "So perish all heretics".

A letter written by Maria<sup>3</sup> was found in the attic of the house Beachmore. It was written to Emily<sup>4</sup> (Baby) Donnelly, wife of Maria's son John (James)<sup>4</sup> Patrick Donnelly, just before the birth on May 9 1858 of their child, Bessie<sup>5</sup> (Donnelly) Baby.

Chatham, April 20 1858

2014945

My dear Emily

I must drop the title of Miss as intended but you will be to me always the dear good young friend you ever were entitled alike to my love and esteem. Perhaps you will think me indiscreet in making the request to you as James is so reserved on the subject, did I not think that matters are advancing so as to remove scruples I would not, and besides it is not to gratify animosity but to remove his sister Maria's fidgets. I want to know then on what day this event will take place to inform her as every letter is full of expectancy to see you both and no doubt she (as well as all of us on such occasions) has her little preparations to make and arrange. She projects a tour with you to Montreal to Quebec, goodness knows where but be assured that it will be one of pleasure. I suppose she wants to get some good fitting dresses to travel as she has become so fat that none of her present dresses fit her. Now if you think me worthy of your confidence you may depend on my discretion and only say the day you start for Bytown so that I can let her know and no one else. And now my dear child may the God of Heaven help you both prosper you in all that is just and right and may James never forget the blessing God has conferred on him in not only giving him a wife exceptional in all things but a gilding star that I trust will ultimately lead you both to Heaven.

Accept of the blessings and prayers of your ever affectionate

Maria C. Donnelly

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A copy of a photograph of Maria<sup>3</sup> taken when an old lady known as "Grandmother Donnelly", is in the Steel Box. The author has interviewed people who knew her then.

Maria<sup>3</sup> died Sept 14, 1871 in the township of Moore, at the residence of one of her children and near the St Clair River farm where she had been since 1836. The following is condensed from the Sarnia Observer, Oct 6 1871.

### Memoir of the late Mrs. Donnelly

Native of Halifax, NS, where childhood and girlhood days were spent and where she married late husband, P. Donnelly, Surgeon in Royal Navy. For several years after marriage Mrs. Donnelly accompanied husband in HMS Ceres and at the close of the French War they resided some time in Ireland, his native country. Subsequently emigrated to Canada, for several years living in St Roch, below Quebec. In the year 1832, desirous of finding home among our countrymen, in Canada, the Doctor visited London, then fast settling. His medical skill was brought into requisition in aid of sufferers from scourge, cholera, which at the time ravaged Canada and to which he fell victim. Shortly after husband's death, Mrs. Donnelly removed to London but subsequently settled in Township of Moore, River St Clair, where she purchased property, preferring a country to town life. Here, with the exception of occasional visits to friends, she passed remainder of her days. Home of many an indigent settler rendered comfortable and cheerful by kindness and liberality of deceased lady, whose ear was ever open to cry of distressed, and hand ever ready to render assistance. Thorny pillow of many a bedridden sufferer in time of sickness and hour of death, smoothed by her gentle and motherly hand. In addition to raising large family of her own, Mrs. D. raised, educated and cared for many orphans deprived in infancy of their parents, and several now living in ease and affluence owe their advancement in life to her kind and fostering care. Kind and gentle in disposition, and hospitable to a fault, Mrs. D. possessed in true sense "that most excellent gift of charity". True and sincere Roman Catholic, she extended to others privileges she claimed for herself. E.

She was buried in the Catholic churchyard at Corruna, but her body was removed later to Our Lady of Mercy Cemetery at Sarnia, where a tombstone was erected next those of her daughter Emily<sup>4</sup> (Donnelly) Johnston and granddaughter Maria<sup>5</sup> (Johnston) Banker. Later, as related in the genealogy of Patrick<sup>3</sup>, some bones from London supposed with no reason at all to be those of Patrick<sup>3</sup>, were buried beside Maria<sup>3</sup>, and a tombstone erected with incorrect inscriptions. When the cemetery was last visited by the author, Sept 16 1940, the tombstone of Maria<sup>3</sup> was flat on the ground. At another place in this cemetery, is a mausoleum with the remains of Frank<sup>3</sup> Smith who died June 30 1910, first husband of the granddaughter of Maria<sup>3</sup>, Emily<sup>5</sup> (Johnston) (Smith) Finocane, and later the remains of Emily<sup>3</sup> who died September 15 1937



Aug 1941 Additions 1942-45

asgrain, Bâby and Perrault", by Phillipe Bâby-Casgrain, Guebec 1898-9  
copy of W 1937

es Bâby Married  
e Sus Births and Deaths.

James Henderson ..... - Mar 9 1853

others Henderson Anson Henderson, others

Mar 1 1809 - Apr 15 1885

m Apr 1828 Lucretia Davis m Oct 19 1808 Maria Catherine Caldwell  
..... - Sept 25 1842

Dr Patrick N Donnelly

July 5 1779? - July 30 1832

Feb 9 1786 - Sept 14 1871

adopted

July

Maria

Phillip

James

Dr Edmund

others

Lucretia

Stephen

Patrick

Burk

Henderson

Donnelly

Donnelly

Donnelly

Sept 20 1842 -

Mar 6 1827 -

Mar 26 1831 -

Aug 1819 - Jan 28 1873

Jan 12 1910

Aug 22 1865

May 28 1908

m 1837 Ann Elizabeth

afterward

||

||

McGuire 1816 - 1853?

known as

m May 22 1861

m June 5 1856

m 2nd 1853?

Mrs Gamble

||

||

Mary Grant

3 children

Elizabeth

others

Maria

Audley

others

Maria

Catherine

Edmund

Donnelly

Donnelly

Donnelly

May 4 1855 -

Mar 26 1843 -

July 2 1839 -

Oct 9 1879

Aug 8 1913

Apr 14 1919

May 11 1883

ren

m May 11 1869

Annie Lawrence

Mar 18 1847 - Nov 28 1912

11 others

Jennick Edith Somerville Donnelly

others

Aug 25 1876 - Living Lynn, Mass 1837 1945

m Aug 23 1899 Sanford Alexander Moss

Aug 23 1872 - Living Lynn, Mass 1837 1945

Evelyn Lawrence Moss

others

Mar 22 1906 - Living Detroit, Mich 1837 1945

m Sept 26 1931 Ross Wilkins Jr

Mar 27 1905 - Living Detroit, Mich 1837 1945







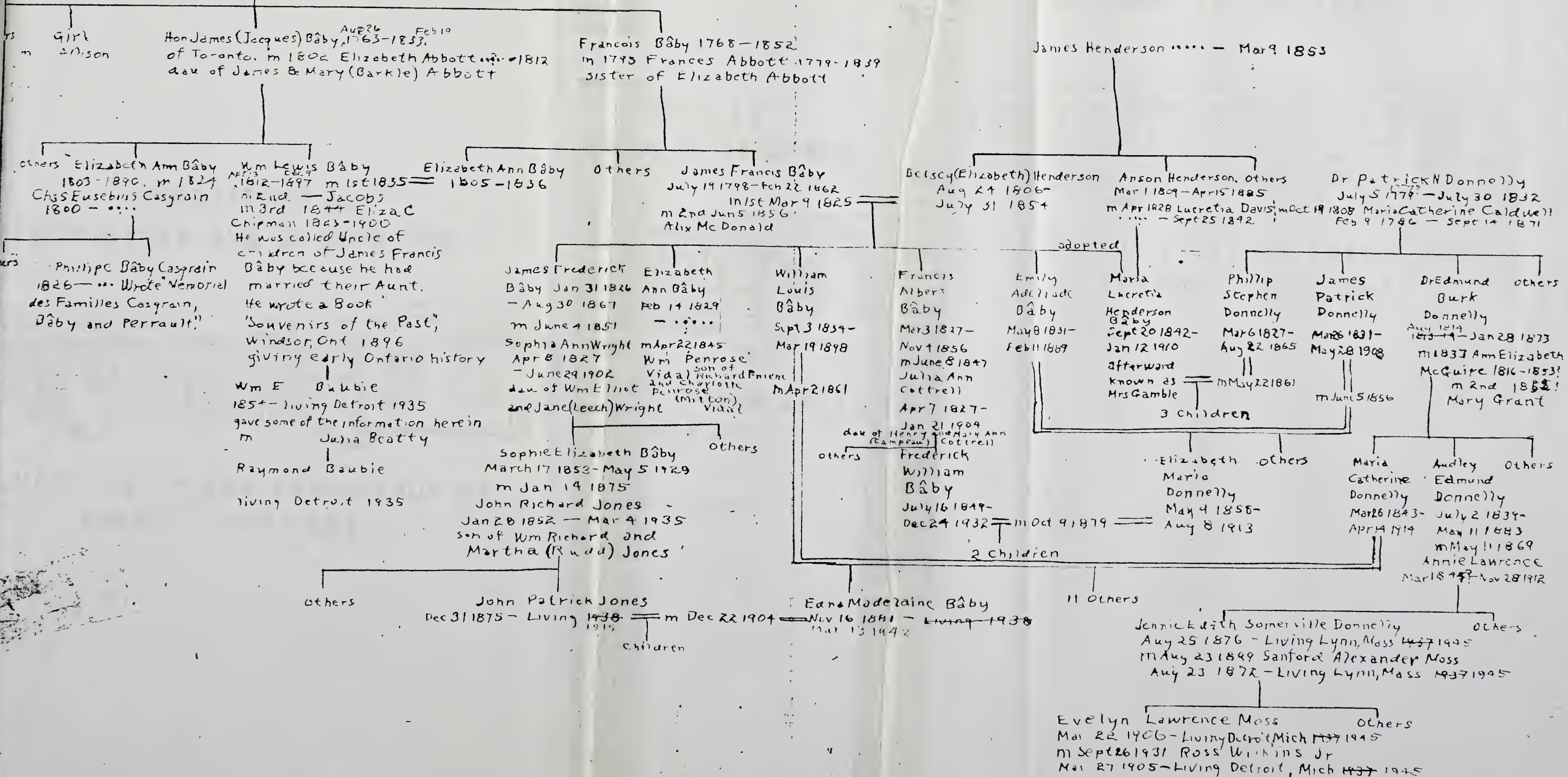
## Donnelly-Bâby Inter-marriage Chart.

Second Edition Aug 1941 Additions 1942-45

From data in Burton Collection, Detroit Public Library; - Dennissen Genealogy, Vol B; - Memorial des Familles Casgrain, Bâby and Perrault, by Philippe Bâby-Casgrain, Guebec 1898-9  
 of Wright Fam, C.J.N. Isbet 1928; - Baby MSS, 929.2; - and Notes of S.A. Moss. Prepared by Sanford A. Moss, Lynn Mass 1937

es Bâby dit Du Perron (Jacques Duperon Bâby) 1731-1789 m Nov 23 1760  
 & Susanne Peaume 1740 - P. dau of Peter & Susanne (Herbert) Peaume

m or = means Married  
 other dates are Births and Deaths.





RESUME OF CHILDREN OF PATRICK<sup>3</sup> AND  
MARIA<sup>3</sup> CATHERINE (CALDWELL) DONNELLY

The second child, Dr. Edmund<sup>4</sup> Burke Donnelly, is given last, followed by a complete genealogy of all of his descendants. The other children and their husbands or wives, are themselves given completely, but their descendants are not here included. The author has a fair list of these descendants that he hopes to complete some day, and to publish as a supplement to this pamphlet.

(1) MARIA<sup>4</sup> BURKE (DONNELLY)(JONES) MASSE

b on a British ship, probably  
anchored at the ~~mouth~~ mouth  
of Thames River, [1309] [Eng]

d Detroit, Mich, July 11, 1888 R

bu Assumption Cty, Ont, next her  
brother, Edmund<sup>4</sup> Burke Donnelly,  
but no record found.

m 1st London, Ont, Jan 22 1834 T

Stuart<sup>4</sup> Jones

b Kingston? Ont Apr 11 1808

d London, Ont 1839

son of Hon Charles<sup>3</sup> Jones and of his first wife Mary<sup>3</sup> (Stuart) Jones.  
Mary<sup>3</sup> was dau of Rev John<sup>2</sup> Stuart, DD (UEL)

MARIA<sup>4</sup>

m 2nd, Ottawa? Ont, after 1842 ?

Edward<sup>4</sup> E

Masse

b

d Ottawa, Ont, May 18, 1860 R

One child







(2) DR. EDMUND<sup>4</sup> BURKE DONNELLY

given at end

(3) HELEN<sup>4</sup> MARIE DONNELLY

b Co Tyrone, Ireland?

d Co Tyrone, Ireland?

Known only from the written narrative of Maria<sup>4</sup> (Donnelly) Baby, which implies that she was not born in Quebec.

(4) JOHN<sup>4</sup> ANDREW DONNELLY

b Prov of Quebec about 1817

d New Orleans, La 1839?

(5) JUSTINE<sup>4</sup> ELIZA (DONNELLY) HUTTON

b Prov of Quebec, May 20 or 29 181

d Shaftsbury, Woodhull Tp,  
Shiawassee Co, Mich, Aug 29 1902

bu St Patrick Cty, Shuman Rd, SW  
corner Woodhull Township, near  
Shaftsbury, Mich

m London, Ont about 1840

b Stockton? Co Durham, Eng Apr 25  
1808

d Corunna, Ont Apr 19 1871 T

MI Union Cty, Froomfield, near  
Sarnia, Ont

John Hutton

six children



(6) EMILY<sup>d</sup> SOPHIA (DONNELLY) JOHNSTON

b St Roch des Aulnaies, Prov  
Quebec, Feb 17 1820 T

d Sarnia, Ont, Jan 10 1897

MI Our Lady of Mercy Catholic Cty

m St Clair, Mich Feb 17 1837

Squire George<sup>4</sup> Bell Johnston

b Omagh, Co Tyrone, Ireland,  
Dec 10 1814 T

d Courtright, Ont May 23 1894 T

MI Sutherland Cty

son of Hugh<sup>3</sup> and Mary<sup>3</sup> (Bell) Johnston

9 Children

(7) CHARLES FELIX DONNELLY

b St Roch des Aulnaies, Prov Quebec,  
Canada, May 23 1822 T

d St Roch, Mar 16 1823 T

bu Catholic Churchyard





(6) PHILLIP<sup>4</sup> STEPHEN DONNELLY

b St Roch, PQ Mar 6 1827 T

d near <sup>Bruce Mines and</sup> Sault St Marie, Ont, Aug 1865

bu Manitoulin Is, Lake Huron

a Eby's Pointe, near Moore, Ont May 22 1861 T

Maria<sup>4</sup> Lucretia (Henderson)(Bibby)  
(Donnelly) Gamble.

b McComb or St Clair Co, Mich  
Sept 20 1842

d Alameda, Calif, Jan 12 1910

bu Healdsburg, Calif

dau of Anson<sup>3</sup> and Lucretia<sup>3</sup> (Davis) Henderson

Maria<sup>4</sup> m 2nd? Dr Aaron Walter Gamble

3 children

(9) ALICE<sup>4</sup> DONNELLY

b Quebec

d Quebec, Young

Known only from written narrative of Maria<sup>4</sup> (Donnelly) Baby but probably mistaken by her for the next child, in which case Patrick had 10 and not 11 children



(10) MARIE OR PAULINE<sup>4</sup> JULLIENE LUCIE DONNELLY b St Roch, PQ Jan 25 1829 T  
d St Roch, PQ Sept 23 1832 T  
bu Catholic Churchyard

(11) JOHN (JAMES) <sup>4</sup> PATRICK DONNELLY	b St Roch, PQ Mar 26 1831 T
	d Isle of Pines, Cuba, May 23 1908
	m Moore Township, Ont June 5 1856
Emily <sup>4</sup> Adeline (Béby) Donnelly	b Moore Township, Ont May 8 1831
	d Port Arthur, Ont Feb 11 1889

Wife of James<sup>3</sup> Francis and Elizabeth<sup>3</sup> (Henderson) Bâby  
5 children MI Catholic City

Second Child of Dr. Patrick<sup>3</sup> and Maria<sup>3</sup> Catherine (Caldwell)  
Donnelly, followed by all of his Descendants

(2) DR EDWARD BURKE DONNELLY

b Dungannon, Co. Tyrone, Ireland  
Sept 1. 1813 T or Aug 1814 R

d Sandwich, Ont, Canada, Jan 28  
1873 T

MI Assumption Cty.

His parents had settled near the birthplace of his father, in Ulster, No. Ireland, after the latter's retirement from the British Navy, July 1812. As related in the Genealogy of his mother, Edmund was named after the Bishop of Halifax. Edmund's mother sighed for her native Canada, and so they returned. Maria<sup>5</sup> (Donnelly) Bzby wrote a Narrative about the family (Copy in Steel Box). She said that the return to Canada was when Edmund<sup>4</sup> was two months old, which would be about 1814. Edmund was brought up in St Roch des Aulnaies, County of L'Islet (formerly Devon) Province of Quebec, on the lower St. Lawrence, where his father Patrick<sup>3</sup> was a country doctor, as related in the Genealogy of the latter.

In St Anne, the next small town to St Roch, was "College de Sainte-Anne de la Pocatiere". A letter to the author says Edmund<sup>4</sup> and his brother Andrew<sup>4</sup> were among the early pupils of this college, that opened in 1829. Andrew<sup>4</sup> entered in April 1830 and left in June 1831. Edmund entered in November 1829 and left in October, 1830. This was a Catholic institution and the instruction no doubt was in French.





Edmund<sup>4</sup> no doubt went from St. Roch to London, Ont when the family moved there about 1833, after the death there of Patrick<sup>3</sup> in 1832. The Narrative of Maria<sup>5</sup> says Edmund<sup>4</sup> graduated from Medical College in Quebec when he was 18, which would be 1832. There is implied a medical education in the City of Quebec, but the author could find no trace of this, and believes the only school in the Province of Quebec that Edmund attended, was Saint Anne's. The letter from Saint Anne's states a belief that both Edmund and Andrew became physicians, but no details could be found.

How long around 1833, if at all, Edmund stayed with his family in London is not known, and next he is found attending Medical School in New Orleans, La. Cecilia (Donnelly) Doherty, niece of Edmund, wrote the author "Uncle Edmund was obliged to go to New Orleans to get his degree of M.D. as in those days Canada was a pioneer country with no educational advantages whatever." The Narrative of Maria<sup>5</sup> says Edmund went to New Orleans when not quite 20, which would be 1834. New Orleans then was the center of the French Provinces in America, and there was founded, Sept 1834, "Medical College of Louisiana". This became the Medical Dept of the Univ. of La in 1845, which became the present Tulane Univ in 1884. The first positive record of Edmund in New Orleans is his signature as a witness to a marriage in St. Patrick's Church, Nov 11 1835.

How Edmund went, and returned with his wife, between Canada and New Orleans, has been a puzzle to the author. He probably went first by boat on the Great Lakes. But this could have been west to Lake Michigan, and then by river land across to the Mississippi, and down that river by boat, or east to a St Lawrence River port and then via the Atlantic Ocean and Gulf of Mexico. But under any circumstances the trip was a long and arduous one.

There are accounts of yellow fever epidemics in New Orleans about the time Edmund arrived there. Family tradition has suggested that Edmund went to New Orleans to assist as a physician. But the author does not believe he had started his medical education before he left Canada. Edmund's family had acquaintance with the family of Hugh<sup>3</sup> Johnston, probably from the time the families were in Ulster, and Edmund's sister Emily<sup>1</sup> married Hugh's son George<sup>6</sup> Bell Johnston in 1837. Another son of Hugh was Thos<sup>5</sup> Wm Johnston, and a Johnston family tradition is that Thos went from Canada to New Orleans with Edmund, went to Medical College there and graduated with him.

The author inspected at Tulane University, New Orleans, a number of records of Edmund's attendance at Medical School there. The Faculty Minutes show he received degree of Doctor of Medicine, March 29 1837, with Thesis "Concussion and Compression of the Brain." There were 8 in his Class. The original Record Book of the "Medical Committee of New Orleans", who licensed physicians, is written in French until about 1850. On page 95, in French, is "Meeting of Feb 25 1837 -- Donnelly, Edmund, born Aug 1814, Dungannon, Co of Tyrone, Ireland, bearing Diploma of the Medical College of Louisiana, Apr 5 1837. Authorized to practice Medicine and Surgery in the State of Louisiana". Edmund's tombstone gives his birth date as





Sept 1, 1813, but it is assumed that whoever gave this date after his death did not have as accurate a memory as he himself did at the age of 23, so the author discards the tombstone date. The Dungannon original record could not be found. Edmund married in New Orleans about 1837 as related with his wife's Genealogy.

New Orleans City Directory, 1838, has "Dr. Edmund C. Donnelly, Basin and Jackson Streets".

In the meantime Edmund's mother had established herself on a farm in Moore township, as already related, and there Edmund came with his wife, probably the latter part of 1838 or early part of 1839. His oldest son, Audley<sup>5</sup> Edmund Donnelly, was born there July 2, 1839. For a time Edmund practiced as a country doctor in Moore township, probably living with his mother.

Presently he moved with his wife and son to Detroit, possibly around 1840. The first positive record in Detroit is the birth of his daughter, Maria<sup>5</sup> (Catherine) (Donnelly) Baby and her twin brother, March 26, 1842. The Detroit Advertiser of December 22, 1842, gives him as a court witness. He is in the Detroit City Directory, 1845 and 1846, as 267 Jefferson Avenue, or Jefferson east of Baubien. This was within about a block of Jefferson Ave near Hastings, the 1845-6 residence of Ron Ross<sup>4</sup> Wilkins, and the two probably knew each other. Many years afterward, there was a marriage between the great-grandchildren of Edmund<sup>4</sup> and Ross<sup>4</sup>, who were Evelyn<sup>5</sup> (Ross) Wilkins and Ross<sup>5</sup> Wilkins, Jr. (third of the name).

About 1849 Edmund and family moved to Chatham, Ontario. Mrs. Susan (Ager) Dillon, who had been nominally adopted as a baby by Edmund's mother, was visited by the author in her old age. She said Edmund had an apothecary shop as well as a medical practice in Chatham. A Medical Recipe Note Book and a pocket case of medicines that belonged to Edmund, about this time, are in the Steel Box. Susan spent the winter of 1845 with Edmund on Jefferson Ave in Detroit. He had hunting dogs and was fond of shooting. In the winter of 1849 Susan was with Edmund's mother Maria<sup>3</sup> in Mooretown, when Maria had to go to Chatham to take care of the children of Edmund because the mother had to be taken away to a hospital. Such a hospital experience happened a number of times to Edmund's wife, and she died possibly in Chatham about 1853. He married again, probably in Chatham about 1855.

The author visited Chatham and saw two old residents who were boys during Edmund's time there, and friends of the oldest son, Audley<sup>5</sup>, then from 10 to 20. Edmund was a great sportsman, had a fine horse, and often went duck shooting. He was very jolly and had a fine practice. He spoke French and had practice in the French Community around Chatham. He was physician to various Catholic schools and convents around Chatham, as well as later when residing in Windsor. He probably was not a devout Catholic himself, and some family tradition said he became a Mason. The author interviewed some of the nuns at the Ursuline Convent at Chatham, who had heard of Edmund from older Sisters. He always treated the nuns when they were ill. One story was told of Edmund's recipe for Cucumber Salad. The cucumbers were to be sliced, a dressing added made of salt, pepper, oil and vinegar,





and when ready the whole dishful was to be thrown out of the window. One of Edmund's grandchildren was given free tuition at this convent because of Edmund's services. "Medical History of Chatham and County of Kent (Ont)" was a paper read before the Kent Historical Soc. "Dr. E B Donnelly located in Chatham in 1849. On Oct 27 1854 was a disastrous wreck on the Great Western R.R. 15 miles west of Chatham, with 57 killed and 100 injured, who were brought to Chatham. Dr. Donnelly was one of the attending physicians, who also held the inquest on the dead".

The last positive record of Edmund in Chatham is the marriage of his daughter Maria<sup>2</sup> there Apr 2, 1861.

Presently Edmund moved to Windsor, Ont, directly opposite Detroit. He is in Windsor directories, newspapers, and official lists, 1863 to 1871. He once was Coroner.

Charles<sup>5</sup> Edmund Donnelly, nephew of Edmund, as a child knew him about this time and wrote the author that Edmund had a pleasing personality, was of good height and well built.

A photo of him taken in Windsor about this time, and another taken in Detroit, but seemingly during the Windsor residence, are in the Steel Box.

General Friend Palmer lived in Detroit from 1827 to 1906 and wrote "Early Days of Detroit," pub 1906, and some was reprinted by Essex Co (Ont) Historical Soc, Vol 2 1915. "A nephew of Major John Richardson married a daughter of my jolly good friend Dr. Donnelly who was so well and favorably known on both sides of the border. I had an experience with the Doctor and it was a jolly one, too. The late Gov Dave Jerome shared it also. The latter in his early days chartered the steamboat Chataque one season for the purpose of tugging on Lake and River St Clair, making his objective point at Algonac. He wanted the Doctor and myself to make a ten-day visit, which we did. It is needless to say we had a thoroughly good time." (On p. 1003)

In the book itself, "Early Days in Detroit," p 1011, is "Dr. Donnelly of Windsor was a son of Surgeon Donnelly. He occasionally practiced on this side of the river. A large number of people on both sides of the river, will, I am sure, remember the Doctor well, as his generally ready Irish wit made him a great favorite among those who had the pleasure of his acquaintance. He died in Windsor not many years ago."

An old resident of Windsor told the author that once some young men had by accident knocked down and broken the arm of a figure of one of the Wooden Indians who during that period were placed in front of most Tobacco Shops. For a joke, they sent for Donnelly to treat a man with a broken arm. When Dr Donnelly arrived, he treated the matter with apparent seriousness, and got a hammer and nails and carefully repaired the broken arm. Then he sent a bill for the full fee for a broken arm to the young men, and they had to pay it.





Some Windsor Baby relatives were patients of Edmund, around 1865, and told the author of him, saying he was not a professing Catholic. During the period of his second wife, she had a female parrot, often spoken of to the author as "Dr Donnelly's parrot". A photo of it is in the Steel Box. It had many amusing tricks, one being to imitate a cork being pulled from a bottle of liquor. It was related to the author that Edmund fully observed the custom of the time, of use of liquor. The parrot had to say prayers before she could have breakfast. A son of a family in which Edmund lived, Charles E Salter, told the author of the parrot around 1869 when he taught it to swear. The escapades of the parrot in flying out of bounds were related. After the death of Edmund and his wife, the parrot lived with Richardson relatives of the Donnelly's near Sandwich, Ont, and died in 1917 aged about 75 years. In 1872 a number of residents of Windsor went to Vallojo, California on some sort of a settlement scheme, and Edmund and presumably his wife went along. On December 10, 1872 in Vallojo, Edmund made his will "being dangerously ill but sound in mind". He had the urge to go home to Windsor to die, and did die there January 28, 1873. The will left a small estate to Edmund's second wife, Mary<sup>4</sup> (Grant) Donnelly, and was duly probated in Sandwich, Ontario.

In his latter days, Edmund was in poor circumstances, and lived in Sandwich, Ontario, with a nominally adopted daughter of his mother, Kate Barber, who had married Albert Salter.

Edmund is buried in a Catholic Cemetery in Sandwich, a town just south of Windsor, Ontario, in a cemetery "L'Assomption" attached to a Catholic Center and school for boys, at the corner of Huron Line and Wyandotte Sts. This has been a Catholic settlement for centuries and on this is a stone cross erected by Jesuit Missionaries in 1728. In the grave of Edmund and marked on the back of his tombstone, also is buried his daughter Katherine<sup>5</sup> (Donnelly) Richardson, one of his babies, and three babies of Edmund's grand-daughter Elizabeth<sup>6</sup> (Baby) Richardson. A persistent tradition also states that in the adjacent grave, with no mark, is buried Edmund's oldest daughter, Maria<sup>4</sup> Burk (Donnelly) (Jones) Masse.

Immediately adjacent to this cemetery is the Canadian approach to the massive Ambassador Bridge across the Detroit River between Canada and the U. S. Edmund's tombstone can be seen from the bridge by an observer who knows where to look.

#### Wives of Edmund<sup>4</sup> Burke Donnelly

Edmund <sup>4</sup>	m 1st New Orleans, La	1837?
Ann <sup>4</sup> Elizabeth (McGuire) Donnelly	b Ireland	1816C
	d Chatham, Ont?	1853?
	Burial unknown	

One family tradition said the residence of her family in the United States was in Kentucky, but the author found nothing positive.





The first positive record, <sup>after</sup> is from the Headquarters of the Sisters of Charity in Emmitsburg, Maryland, that she was a novice, but not long enough for vows, called "Sister Modesta", at the Charity Hospital in New Orleans in 1836. This hospital, started 1834, was and is connected with the Medical College that her husband attended at the time.

Many of the family told the author that Edmund and Ann fell in love, and that she gave up her station as novice and married. After a time while Edmund practiced in New Orleans, they went to his mother in Mooretown, where the oldest son Audley<sup>5</sup> Edmund Donnelly was born. Then to Detroit, where several children were born, and then to Chatham, Ontario, where she signed a mortgage with her husband January 13, 1851, and the youngest son Frank probably was born, Nov 11 1851. Another mortgage was signed by Edmund April 25, 1853 with no mention of a wife. Ann became moody, and fretted, supposedly from regret that she had not regularly become a Sister of Charity, and was in hospitals at different times after Frank's birth. The only positive record found by the author was at the Ontario Hospital, 999 Queen Street, Toronto, where she was admitted from Chatham, Ontario, May 21, 1852, and discharged July 27, 1852. She may have died in Chatham about 1853. However, some family tradition says she returned to her own father and mother at an unlocated place, and died while there. Several relatives said Ann in her early years was very beautiful, and in her later years gentle and reticent.

Edmund<sup>4</sup>

m 2nd Chatham, Ont?

1855?

Mary<sup>4</sup> (Grant) Donnelly

b L'Oringal, Prescott Co, Ont 1819C

d L'Oringal, Ont Mar 26 1889 T

MI Cassburn Cty

dau of Hon Alexander<sup>3</sup> and Jane<sup>3</sup> (McDonell) Grant, Alexander<sup>3</sup> was Member of the



Canadian Parliament (from Montreal), Major in Militia, Trustee of L'Original Presbyterian Church. His biography in "History of Counties of Argenteuil, Q and Prescott, Ont" by C Thomas, Montreal, 1896 (in Detroit Pub Lib).

Mary<sup>4</sup> and Edmund<sup>4</sup> had no children of hers, but she had charge of her five step-children. She always corresponded with her step-son Audley<sup>5</sup> Edmund Donnelly when he was in Guatemala, and with his family after his death, as her sister Ellen Grant did after her death. Her will, recorded in Chatham, dated October 9, 1883, left bequests to her sisters and step-daughter her parrot to step-daughter Kate Richardson, and her gold watch to her step-grand-daughter, Mahel<sup>6</sup> Mayd Grant Donnelly, daughter of Audley<sup>5</sup>. The watch was duly received by May<sup>7</sup> then in San Francisco, and remained in the family of the wife of the author until it was burned in the San Francisco Fire of 1906.





Children of Edmund<sup>4</sup> by his first wife Ann<sup>4</sup>

I Audley<sup>5</sup> Edmund Donnelly

b Moore Tp, Ont, Canada,  
July 2 1839

d San Salvador, Cent Am, May 11  
1883 R

MI San Salvador City

He was raised in Moore Tp and Chatham, Ont, but was in Detroit a great deal as a young man. He is said to have graduated in Dentistry possibly in Detroit, but he never practiced. He went to Kingston, Jamaica, about 1867 with a friend who had an uncle there, and they opened a photograph establishment there. Then he went with a steamship company in Aspinwall, Isthmus of Panama, where his future wife came from Kingston to marry him. He became very successful in business affairs and had connections with the Pacific Mail Steamship Co. Around 1875 his business was in San Jose, Guatemala, where he was U S Consular agent from May 1 1876 to Dec 27 1882. His family lived in the better highland climate at Guatemala City. He and his wife visited his relatives in Canada May to Sept 1881. He and his wife and young children moved to Acajutla, Salvador, Cent. Am., Feb 1883, and he had some business in the nearby town of Sanzonate. Sickness sent him to the capital city of San Salvador, where he died. His wife and family then immigrated to San Francisco, California.

Audley<sup>5</sup>

m Aspinwall, Cent. Am, May 11 1869 R

Annie<sup>5</sup> Lawrence

b Kingston, Jamaica, Mar. 1844?

d San Francisco, Calif, Nov 28 1912 F

bu 1st, Masonic City.

MI 2nd Woodlawn City, San Mateo Co,  
Calif.

dau of John<sup>4</sup> and Jane<sup>4</sup> (St Clair) Lawrence. They and their family, including Annie<sup>5</sup> and Catharine<sup>5</sup>, are given later in this Genealogy. Annie's sister, Catherine<sup>5</sup> Lawrence, called "Da", lived with her and her family in Panama, Guatemala, and San Francisco, until her death in 1904, and helped to raise the children.

1 Edmund<sup>6</sup> Burke Donnelly III

b Kingston, Jamaica, Feb 11 1870

d Kingston, Jamaica, Feb 11 1870

bu Presbyterian City?



2 Annie Ebel (May)<sup>6</sup> Laud Grant Donnelly      b Panama Cty, Panama, May 11 1872  
d San Francisco, Calif, Apr 12 1891  
bu 1st Masonic City  
bu 2nd Woodlawn City, San Mateo Co  
Calif

She went to San Francisco when 11, and died at 19, with great grief to her family

2 Jennie<sup>6</sup> Edith Somerville (Donnelly) Moss b Calle Concordia, Guatemala City,  
Central America, Aug 25 1876 R  
I. Lynn, Mass, 1946

She arrived in San Francisco Aug 18 1883 with her family when nearly 7. She spoke Spanish well, which she soon forgot. She prepared herself in the San Francisco Schools for teaching and taught for one year in a country school, Campbell, Santa Clara Co, Calif. She met Sanford<sup>6</sup> as an invited guest at his graduation from University of California, June 1896. Sanford<sup>6</sup> went East, permanently as it turned out, in 1898. She joined him in Chicago for their marriage in 1899, and thereafter lived with him in Indiana, Kansas City and Schenectady until May 1904 when they permanently settled in Lynn. At intervals she made visits to California. In 1909 they purchased 36 Sachet St., Lynn, near Lynn Beach, where she conscientiously raised their four children and had frequent visits from their five grandchildren.

Jennie<sup>6</sup> had a striking head of auburn hair, possibly from her reputedly red-headed great-grandfather, Dr. Patrick Donnelly. White hairs gradually







appeared, but still not many in 1946. Two grandchildren have red hair. Jennie was raised an Epsicopalian, but became a Unitarian after marriage, and was a pillar of the Unitarian church in Lynn. Her two daughters became Unitarian church trustees. She developed a fine flower garden and children's playground on Saugham Street, and was active in Garden and Bird Clubs. Beginning about 1942, age decreased many activities, but she was very vigorous for her age in 1946.

Jennie<sup>6</sup>

m Chicago, Ill, Aug 23 1899 T

Dr. Sanford<sup>6</sup> Alexander Moss

b San Francisco, Calif, Aug 23 1872 B

L Lynn, Mass. 1946

son of Ernest<sup>5</sup> Goodman and Josephine<sup>5</sup> (Sanford) Moss. Author of this Genealogy. From 1925, in Who's Who in America and similar publications. His engineering biography largely in "Gas Turbines and Turbosuperchargers", Transactions Am. Soc. of Mechanical Engrs., July 1944. Ernest<sup>5</sup> and his family, including a biography of the author, in "Moss-Harris Pedigree Chart," 4th edition, Lynn, Mass, 1943, Josephine<sup>5</sup> and her family, also including a brief biography of the author, in "Ancestors and Descendants of Gilbert and Esther Ann (Low) Sanford", Lynn, Mass, 1944. The author is glad to here record that in spite of his increase of age since these biographies, he continues part time engineering work and technical publications, had the Holley Medal from the American Society of Mechanical Engineers in 1945, and continues with as much interest as ever his genealogical relaxation and his contacts with children and grandchildren. Also he received a Fellowship from the Institute of the Aeronautical Sciences, January 1946, the Howard N. Potts Medal from the Franklin Institute of Philadelphia, April 17, 1946, and delivered the Steinmetz Memorial Lecture at Schmeotady, New York, May 15, 1946.



Descendants of  
Jennie<sup>6</sup> Edith Somerville (Donnelly) Moss

i Ronald<sup>7</sup> Ernest Moss

b Ithaca, N Y Oct 1 1901 R

L Lynn, Mass 1946

An early practical expert with wireless apparatus, continued when it expanded into the present radio era.

ii Evelyn<sup>7</sup> Lawrence (Moss) Wilkins

b Lynn, Mass Mar 22 1906 R

L Grosse Pointe, Mich 1946

A B, Wellesley College 1927, and then trained in the Retail business at Filene's, Boston, Mass, becoming a successful Buyer, which she continued for a while in Detroit after marriage. Member Junior League.

Evelyn<sup>7</sup>

b Lynn, Mass Sept 26 1931 P

Ross<sup>7</sup> Wilkins, Jr. (III of the name)

b Detroit, Mich Mar 27 1905 R

L Grosse Pointe, Mich 1946

son of Ross<sup>6</sup> II and Mary<sup>6</sup> (Ward) Wilkins of Detroit, Mich. Their ancestors are in 3 Notebooks of the author in his Steel Boxes. Ross<sup>6</sup> has five Mayflower ancestors, included in these Notebooks. Some of this matter is in Typescripts by the author in Burton Collection, Detroit Public Library; and N.E. Hist. Gen. Soc., Boston, Mass.

Ross<sup>7</sup> graduated from Harvard Univ. 1926; meeting Evelyn while they were students. He entered the Great Lakes Steel Corp., Ecorse, Mich, a subsidiary of the National Steel Co, advanced rapidly and became Production Manager.

Children of Ross<sup>7</sup> and Evelyn<sup>7</sup> Lawrence (Moss) Wilkins

A Ross<sup>8</sup> Wilkins III (IV of the name)

b Detroit, Mich, Dec 2 1937 P

L Grosse Pointe, Mich 1946





B Charles Christopher<sup>8</sup> Trowbridge Wilkins b Detroit, Mich, Feb 28 1941 W  
L Grosse Pointe, Mich, 1946

Descendants of Jennie<sup>6</sup> D Moss, Continued

iii Dr. Sanford<sup>7</sup> Alexander Moss, Jr b Lynn, Mass Mar 13 1908 R  
L Ridley Park, Pa 1946

He showed an early aptitude for Chemical Engineering, and received degrees in this subject from the Mass. Institute of Technology, B S in 1930 and M S in 1931. They awarded him the Proctor Fellowship and he spent a year at University of Cambridge, England. After working at his profession for two years he returned to Cambridge, and received the degree of Ph. D. in 1935, his father being an interested spectator while on a business trip to England. He resumed a previously held position in the Research Laboratory of the American Viscose Co, Marcus Hook, Pa. and became head of a division. He has made several publications and is listed in the 1944 edition of "American Men of Science," immediately succeeding the notice of his father, and with a somewhat longer notice.



111 Sanford<sup>7</sup>

m Wilmington, Del Mar 13 1937 P

Mildred Jeannette (Jean)<sup>7</sup>(Newton) Moss b Portsmouth, Va Nov 23 1911 W

L Ridley Park, Pa 1946

dau of Wm<sup>6</sup> Leon and Lillian<sup>6</sup> Maye(Gatling) Newton. Their ancestors are in a notebook of the author in his Steel Boxes. Jean<sup>7</sup> was a professional Nurse and Superintendant of the Maternity Division of the Wilmington Hospital.

Children of Sanford<sup>7</sup> A and Jean<sup>7</sup> (Newton) Moss

A Sanford<sup>8</sup> Alexander Moss III

b Philadelphia, Pa Apr 8 1939 P

L Ridley Park, Pa 1946

B Ann<sup>8</sup> Lawrence Moss

b Philadelphia, Pa June 5 1941 P

L Ridley Park, Pa 1946





Descendants of Jennie<sup>6</sup> D. Moss, continued

iv Ethel<sup>7</sup> Doris (Moss) Bardgett

b Lynn, Mass Aug 19 1911 R

L Lynn, Mass. 1946

She showed aptitude for Educational Work, had AB in related subjects from Wellesley College, 1933, and had employment that gave her practical experience. Later she had MA in Education from Boston University, 1942. She met her future husband in Lynn, went to Bombay to marry him, and lived there for nearly 5 years. Immediately after her husband's death she returned to Lynn with her 11 months old son, and they have lived in the author's home since. She chose High School Teaching as her profession, was employed in the Lynn Schools for two years as Substitute Teacher and became Teacher in History in the Swampscott High School in 1942 which ~~has~~ continued with good success. Early in 1946 she obtained a permanent position in the Cobbet Junior High School, Lynn.

iv Ethel<sup>7</sup>

m Bombay, India Nov 8 1934 R

b Salford, Lancs, Eng Dec 11 1906 R

d Bombay, India Feb 16 1939 P

bu Sowerie Cty

son of John<sup>6</sup> Wm and Mary<sup>6</sup> (McClusky) Bardgett, of Birkenhead, Eng. Their ancestors are in a Notebook of the author in his Steel Boxes. Sydney<sup>7</sup> was in the Accounting Department of the General Electric Co. in Lynn, when he met Ethel<sup>7</sup>, and afterwards became Treasurer of the International General Electric Co of India. He had prospects of a fine career when he died unexpectedly.

Child of Ethel<sup>7</sup> and Sydney<sup>7</sup> Bardgett

A John (Jock)<sup>8</sup> Wm. Bardgett II

b Bombay, India, Apr 23 1938 R

L Lynn, Mass 1946

Jennie<sup>6</sup> Edith Somerville (Donnelly) Moss End



4. Audley<sup>6</sup> Francis Donnelly

b Guatemala City, Cent Am Mar 3 1878

L San Francisco, Calif 1946

He came with his family to San Francisco when 5, and became a machinist and marine and stationary engineer there.

m Redwood City, California, June 19  
1905 R

Florence<sup>6</sup> Cuthbert (Galloway) Donnelly

b San Francisco, Calif, Feb 22 1866?

L San Francisco, Calif 1946

dan of James<sup>5</sup> Duryee and Bessie<sup>5</sup> (Cuthbert) Galloway

Audley<sup>5</sup> Edmund Donnelly End





DR EDMUND<sup>4</sup> BURKE DONNELLY AND HIS FIRST WIFE ANN, CONTINUED

II Edmund<sup>5</sup> Burke Donnelly II

b Detroit, Mich, March 26 1842 R

d Detroit, Mich, before March 28 1842  
Twin to Maria<sup>5</sup>

III Maria<sup>5</sup> Catherine (Donnelly) Baby

b Detroit, Mich, March 26 1842 R

d Dunnville, Ont, Can, Apr 24 1914

bu Mt Olivet Cty, Detroit, Mich

m Chatham, Ont, Can, Apr 2 1861

Wm<sup>6</sup> Louis Baby

b Mooretown, Ont, Can, Sept 3 1834

d Detroit, Mich, March 19 1898R

bu 1st Mt Elliot Cty

bu 2nd Mt Olivet Cty

son of James<sup>3</sup> Francis and Elizabeth<sup>3</sup> (Henderson) Baby. See accompanying chart for intermarriage of Baby and Donnelly families and references to Baby Genealogies.

1. Eva<sup>6</sup> Marie (Baby) Voorhees

b Mooretown, Ont, Can, Jan 17 1862 T

d Washington, DC, July 31 1890 R

bu Mt Olivet Cty, NF

m Detroit, Mich, Nov 6 1880 R

James<sup>6</sup> Paxton Voorhees

b Covington? Ind? Oct 1855

d

son of Squire Daniel<sup>5</sup> Woolsey and Anna<sup>5</sup> (Hardesty) Voorhees of Indiana. See Genealogy of Van Voorhees Family, by Elias Van Voorhees, NY, 1868, p 343. "Speeches of Daniel W. Voorhees" by Charles S Voorhees, Cincinnati, 187

i Charles<sup>7</sup> Voorhees

b Washington, or Detroit, Mich, NF,  
Aug 1882

L Seattle, Wash. 1934 f

m?



2 Elizabeth (Bessie)<sup>6</sup> Marie (Elby) Richardson b Moorstown, Ont, Canada, July 1 1863T

d Detroit, Mich, June 27 1928 R

MI Mt Olivet Cty

m Chatham, Ont, Canada, Nov 17 1889

George<sup>6</sup> Eccles Richardson

b LaSalle, Sandwich Township,  
Ont, Canada, Sept 17 1862

d Detroit, Mich, Aug 6 1937 R

MI Mt Olivet Cty

son of David<sup>4</sup> Johnston and Sarah<sup>4</sup> (Mercer) Richardson (his 2nd wife);  
half brother of husband of the aunt of Bessie<sup>6</sup>, who was Katherine<sup>5</sup> (Donnelly)  
Richardson and who is given beyond. See her for Richardson references, includ-  
ing Richardson Genealogy.

i Harvey<sup>7</sup> Richardson, twin

b Windsor, Ont, Canada, Jun 10 1885 R

d Windsor, Ont, Canada, Jan 11 1885 R

ii Joseph<sup>7</sup> Richardson, twin

b Windsor, Ont, Canada, Jan 10, 1885 R

d Windsor, Ont, Canada, Jan 11, 1885 R

both twins bu L'Assomption Cty, Sandwich, Ont, Canada, in grave of  
great-grandfather, Dr. Edmund<sup>4</sup> Burke Donnelly

iii Arthur<sup>7</sup> James Richardson

b Windsor, Ont, Canada, Dec 21 1887 R

d Detroit, Mich 1946





iv Eva<sup>7</sup> Mary Richardson

b Windsor, Ont, Canada, Dec 5 1839

L Detroit, Mich 1946

v Mabel<sup>7</sup> Elizabeth (Richardson) Henn b Windsor, Ont, Canada, Jan 29 1892 R

L Detroit, Mich 1946

m Detroit, Mich, June 2 1917 R

James<sup>7</sup> Stanley Henn

b Brighton, Eng, Nov 29, 1892 NF

L Los Angeles, Calif? 1936

son of Henry<sup>6</sup> and Elizabeth<sup>6</sup> ( ) Henn



A George<sup>8</sup> Wm Hann

b Detroit, Mich, Mar 29 1921 R

L Detroit, Mich 1946

m Dearborn, Mich, Jan 6 1945

Frances<sup>8</sup> Patricia(Murray)Hann

b Dearborn, Mich, July 2 1925

L Detroit, Mich 1945

daughters of John<sup>7</sup> Joseph and Anna Frances<sup>7</sup> (Duman)Murray

vi George<sup>7</sup> Wm Richardson

b Windsor, Ont, Canada, Oct 4 1896

d Windsor, Ont, Canada, Nov 9 1896

bu L'Assomption Cty, Sandwich, Ont,  
Canada, in grave of great grandfather,  
Dr Edmund<sup>6</sup> Burke Donnelly

Edmund Francis (Frank)<sup>6</sup> Bâby

b Mooretown, Ont, Canada, May 22 1865 T

d near Washington, DC, July 8 1893 (or 1888)

killed in an accident, perhaps in Maryland; not found in Washington





4 James<sup>6</sup> Wm Bauby

Resident of Chill um, Md

b Mooretown, Ont, Canada, Mar 21 1866 T

d Washington, DC, Nov 9 1931 R

bu Glenwood Cty, Washington DC

m Baltimore, Md, Aug 12 1897 R

Mary (Mellie)<sup>6</sup> Jane (Rollen) Bauby

b Georgetown, Washington, DC Jan 22 1869

d Home for Incurables, Washington, DC  
Jan 15 1942 W

dau of Joshua<sup>5</sup> James and Mary<sup>5</sup> Catherine (Haynes) Rollen

5 Barthz (Bird)<sup>6</sup> Ann (Boby) Clark

b Mooretown, Ont, Canada, Aug 21 1870 T

d Detroit, Mich, May 15 1899 R

bu 2nd Mt Olivet Cty, bu 1st Mt Elliot Ct

m Detroit, Mich, Nov 2 1897 R

James<sup>6</sup> Alexander<sup>7</sup> Clark of Keystone,  
So Dak

b Mo, Feb 18 1848

d Rapid City, So Dak, Dec 29 1914 R

son of James or Noah<sup>5</sup> and Amy<sup>5</sup> (Bennett) Clark

James<sup>6</sup> had m 1st  
had m 2nd  
and m 4th Kate<sup>3</sup> (Dale)(Stevens)Clark

i Dorothy<sup>7</sup> Juniata Clark Twin

b Detroit, Mich, Apr 21 1899 R

d Buffalo, NY, Jan 15 1922 R

bu Mt Olivet Cty, Detroit, Mich

ii Beatrice<sup>7</sup> Weneta Clark Twin

b Detroit, Mich, Apr 21 1899 R

d Detroit, Mich, Aug 13 1899 R

bu 1st Mt Elliot Cty  
bu 2nd Mt Olivet Cty



6 Alice<sup>6</sup> Cecelia (Baby) Hyde

b <sup>ce</sup> Wallaceburg, Ont, Can, Apr 21 1872  
d Dunnville, Ont, Can, Sept 14 1930  
MI Mt Olivet Cty, Detroit, Mich  
m Detroit, Mich, Oct 21 1903 R

Francis (Frank)<sup>6</sup> William Hyde

b Courtright, Ont, Can, Aug 21 1872  
d Dunville, Ont, Can, Oct 24 1943  
MI Mt Olivet Cty, Detroit, Mich

son of John<sup>5</sup> George Arthur and Sarah<sup>5</sup> (Dennee) Hyde. Ancestry in "Com-  
memorative Biog Rec, Co of Lambton", Toronto 1906, p 266  
Frank<sup>6</sup> and Mary<sup>6</sup> A Bower.

1 Francis (Frank)<sup>7</sup> Audley Hyde

b Dunville, Ont, Can, Oct 23 1908  
L Wallaceburg, Ont, Can 1946  
m Dunnville, Ont, Can, Aug 5 1933

Mary-Ethyl<sup>6</sup> (Garbutt) Hyde

b Toronto, Ont, Can, Apr 8 1910  
L Wallaceburg, Ont, Can 1946

daughters of Frederick<sup>6</sup> and Anne<sup>6</sup> (Maclean) Garbutt

A Garbutt<sup>8</sup> Francis Hyde

b Chatham, Ont, Dec 29 1936  
L Wallaceburg, Ont, Can 1946





7 Edmund<sup>6</sup> Burke Baubee

<sup>62</sup>  
b Mooretown, Ont, Can Sept 10 1874  
L Detroit, Mich 1942

Anna<sup>6</sup> Marie (Connor) Baubee

m Detroit, Mich, Nov 17 1903 R  
b Detroit, Mich, Aug 2 1874 T

d Detroit, Mich, June 2 1937 R  
bu Mt Eliot Cty

daughters of James<sup>5</sup> Frances and Catherine<sup>5</sup> (Duggan) Connor

i Dorothy<sup>7</sup> Catherine (Baubee) Janks

b Detroit, Mich, Jan 8 1906 R  
L Detroit, Mich 1946

m Detroit, Mich, Oct 28, 1925 R  
b Caro, Mich, Oct 1 1905

Gilbert<sup>7</sup> Henry Janks

son of Henry<sup>6</sup> August and Elizabeth (Lizzie)<sup>6</sup> (Hoellor) Janks

A Gilbert<sup>8</sup> Henry Janks Jr

L Detroit, Mich, 1945  
b Detroit, Mich Feb 14 1927 R  
d Detroit, Mich, Mar 4 1928 R  
bu Mt Eliot Cty

B Robert<sup>8</sup> Baubee Janks

b Detroit, Mich Feb 25 1928 R  
L Detroit, Mich 1946

Dorothy<sup>7</sup>

divorced Detroit, Mich Sept 25 1942 R

ii Monica<sup>7</sup> Marie (Baubee)  
(Sexton) Bousuyt

b Detroit, Mich, Nov 27 1904 R  
L Detroit, Mich 1943

George<sup>7</sup> Allen Sexton

m Toledo, O, Apr 27 1926 R  
b Elmwood, near Knoxville, Tenn  
Oct 9 1903 R  
L Detroit, Mich, 1942

sons of William<sup>6</sup> and Ellen May<sup>6</sup> (Kent) Sexton. George<sup>7</sup> m 2nd ---



A Anna<sup>8</sup> May Sexton

b Detroit, Mich, Jan 9 1927

L Detroit, Mich 1945

Monica<sup>7</sup>

divorced Detroit, Mich, Nov 29 1932 R

Monica<sup>7</sup>

m 2nd Detroit, Mich, Feb 22 1941 R

Harry<sup>7</sup> Leonard Bossuyt

b Edington, Illinois, Mar 21 1918 R

L Detroit, Mich 1943

son of Jules<sup>6</sup>

and Louise<sup>6</sup>

(Volkerds) Bossuyt





8 Audley<sup>6</sup> Percival Bâby

b Mooretown, Ont, Can Jan 11 1876 T

d Mooretown, Ont, Can Aug 21 1877

9 Mabel<sup>6</sup> Adele Bâby

b Mooretown, Ont, Can May 4 1877 TR

d Wallaceburg, Ont, Can Dec 14 1879 R

10 Mabel<sup>6</sup> Maud (Bâby) Granzow

b Wallaceburg, Ont, Can Dec 29 1879

d Dunville, Ont, Can June 16 1931 T

bu Mt Olivet Cty, Detroit, Mich

m Detroit, Mich June 23 1903 R

William<sup>6</sup> Henry Granzow

b Detroit, Mich, Sept 21 1871 R

L Dunville, Ont, Can 1945

son of Charles<sup>5</sup> Frederick and Louise<sup>5</sup> (Malburg) Granzow

11 Edna Madeline (Lil)<sup>6</sup> (Bâby) Jones

b Chatham, Ont, Can Nov 16 1881

d Tampa, Fla, Mar 13 1942

bu Myrtle Hill Cty

m Washington, D C Dec 22 1904

John<sup>6</sup> Patrick Jones

b Corunna, Ont, Canada, Dec 31 1875

L Anna Maria, Manatee Co, Fla 1946

son of John<sup>5</sup> Richard and Sophie<sup>5</sup> Elizabeth (Bâby) Jones

Sophie<sup>5</sup> was daughter of James<sup>4</sup> Frederick Bâby, the brother of Wm<sup>4</sup> Louis Bâby, so Sophie<sup>5</sup> was first cousin of Lil<sup>6</sup>. See Donnelly - Bâby Intermarriage Chart



1 Arthur<sup>7</sup> Dunston Jones

b Tampa, Fla Nov 11 1906

L Tampa, Fla 1945

m St Petersburg, Fla June 2 1939 W

Irma Emma<sup>7</sup> (Lowman) Jones

b Brooksville, Fla Sept 12 1917

L Tampa, Fla 1945

dau of Chas<sup>6</sup> Lafayette and Anna<sup>6</sup> Palchotta (Sanohes) Lowman

A Arthur<sup>8</sup> John Jones

b St Petersburg, Fla Apr 11 1941 W

L Tampa, Fla 1945

B Donovan<sup>8</sup> St Clair Jones

b Tampa, Fla, Feb 12 1945

L Tampa, Fla 1945

11 Edmund<sup>7</sup> Burke Jones

b Tampa, Fla Sept 13 1916

d Tampa, Fla Dec 25 1945

bu Myrtle Hill Cty- ...

m Ft Myers, Fla Mar 1 1943

Rena<sup>7</sup> Louise (Zerruyp) (Warten) Jones

b Brooklyn, NY Aug 20 1921 R

L St Petersburg, Fla 1945

dau of Henry<sup>6</sup> and Dorothy<sup>6</sup> (Hitchcock) Zerruyp. Renna<sup>7</sup> m 1st<sup>7</sup> Warten

A Patricia<sup>8</sup> Madeline Jones

b Miami, Fla, Dec 15 1943

L St Petersburg, Fla 1945

B Michelle<sup>8</sup> Baby Jones

b Bradenton, Fla Jan 4 1945

L St Petersburg, Fla 1945





C Donna's Baby's Jones

L Tampa, Fla Dec 17 1945

L Fla 1946

- 12) Children's Baby, positions unknown, probably near first, probably  
 13) died at birth

III Maria's Catherine (Donnelly) Baby End



DR EDMUND<sup>4</sup> BURKE DONNELLY CONTINUED

IV Katharine (Kitty)<sup>5</sup> (Donnelly) Richardson b Detroit, Mich. June 3 1847  
(on her tombstone, but  
should be 1845)

d London, Ont Nov 30, 1899 R

MI Catholic Cty, Sandwich, Ont  
Canada (L'Assomption Cty)

m Amherstburg, Ont Aug 10 1870

Robert<sup>5</sup> Watson Richardson

b Windsor, Ont Nov 26 1844

d Windsor, Ont May 22 1914

MI St John's<sup>ch</sup> Sandwich, Ont, Canada

Half brother of George<sup>5</sup> Ecoles Richardson, husband of Katharine's niece,  
Elisabeth<sup>5</sup> (Béby) Richardson. Son of David<sup>4</sup> Johnstone and his first wife  
Margaret<sup>4</sup> (Watson) Richardson. Robert<sup>5</sup> was a Canadian Excise Officer.  
His father David<sup>4</sup> was for many years Collector of Customs at Windsor, Ont,  
and died at Windsor, 1885. Genealogy of the Richardson Family, page xlvii,  
in "Richardson's War of 1812" by Alexander Clark Casselman, Toronto, 1902.  
This gives a Reprint of a work by, and biography of Major John<sup>4</sup> Richardson,  
half brother of David<sup>4</sup>. John<sup>4</sup> was a well-known author and soldier. This  
book is in Det. Pub Lib. Burton Coll. 973.5241 R 39 C and Lynn Lib 973.52.

Eoy<sup>6</sup> Richardson

b Windsor, Ont 1874-5

d Windsor, Ont 1875 aged 9 mo.

bu Sandwich Catholic Cemetery  
with mother and grandfather  
(L'Assomption Cty)





V Alice<sup>5</sup> (Donnelly) Elliott

b Detroit, Mich 1846 ?

d Wayne Co Hospital, Eloise, Detroit,  
Mich Mar 22 1899 R

bu Forest Lawn Cty, Detroit  
Death Cert says age 44, born US.  
She separated from her husband  
about 1880 and lived in Windsor  
and Detroit

m Windsor, Ont or perhaps Amherstburg,  
Ont, 1870 ?

b Amherstburg, Ont Apr 2 1834

d Detroit, Mich Apr 18 1904 R

MI Woodmore Cty, Detroit

Robert<sup>5</sup> N Elliott  
(Canadian Excise Officer)

son of Matthew<sup>4</sup> and Eliza<sup>4</sup> (Nelson) Elliott. Matthew<sup>4</sup> was  
son of Col Matthew<sup>3</sup> Elliott, a Canadian Officer, well known in Border History,  
who is mentioned in "Richardson's War of 1812" by Alexander C Casselman,  
Toronto 1902, page 62, etc. Detroit Pub Lib and Lynn Pub Lib; and in  
"Commemorative Biog. Record of Essex Co, Ont," Toronto, 1905 p 296;

1 Boy<sup>6</sup> Elliott

b Amherstburg, Ont ? 1874?

d Amherstburg, Ont ? young

2 Arthur<sup>6</sup> Rankin Elliott

b Amherstburg, Ont Mar 16 1875

d Highland Park, Detroit, Mich  
Dec 16 1922 R

bu Evergreen Cty, Detroit, Mich

m Walkerville, Ont Sept 14 1901

Flora<sup>6</sup> (Whitoley) Elliott.

b Paris, Ont Dec 4 1875

L Detroit, Mich 1944

dau of Joseph<sup>5</sup> and Martha<sup>5</sup> (Maraden) Whitoley of Walkerville, Ont, Canada

i Mary<sup>7</sup> Whitoley (Elliott) Reun

b Detroit, Mich Apr 16 1903 R

L Detroit, 4 Mich 1946



Herman<sup>7</sup> Edward Reum

m Detroit, Mich, Feb 2 1929 R

b Niles, Mich Aug 9 1894

L Detroit, Mich 1946

son of August<sup>6</sup> Edward and Pauline<sup>6</sup> Elizabeth(Mangold)Reum

Herman<sup>7</sup>

had m 1st Lulu Mae(La Fraugh)Reum

A Elliott<sup>8</sup> Rankin Reum

b Detroit, Mich Jan 8 1930 R

L Detroit, Mich 1944

3 Girl<sup>6</sup> Elliott

b Amherstburg, Ont, Canada

d Amherstburg, Ont at birth

4 Edward (Ned)<sup>6</sup> Walker Elliott

b Walkerville, Ont Aug 26 1876

d Hondo, Los Angeles, Calif Mar 23 1946  
bu Inglewood City

m 1st Windsor, Ont Can Feb 13 1900 R

Nettie<sup>6</sup> (Mery) Elliott

b Detroit, Mich Oct 1 1882 R

d Los Angeles, Calif Aug 4 1922 R

MI Woodmere Cty, Detroit, Mich

dau of Cornelius<sup>5</sup> and Otilla(Matilda)<sup>5</sup> (Spiers)Mery

Edward<sup>6</sup>

divorced Detroit, Mich Dec 13 1917 R

Edward<sup>6</sup>

m 2nd Detroit, Mich Aug 27 1917 R

Harriet (Hattie)<sup>6</sup>(Ryan) Elliott

b Canada Aug 28 1882

d Los Angeles, Calif Mar 8 1936 R

bu Inglewood Cty

dau of Edward<sup>5</sup> and Anna<sup>5</sup> (Naugle) Ryan





V Alice<sup>5</sup>

m 2nd ?

Child<sup>6</sup> ?

b Detroit, Mich ?

d Detroit, Mich ? infant

VI Francis (Frank)<sup>5</sup> Edmund? Donnelly

b Chatham? Ont, Canada, Nov 11 1851

d Jersey City, NJ Aug 28 1917 R

MI Holy Name Cty

m 1st?

Cynthia<sup>5</sup> (Sarah) Mary (Saunders)  
(Donnelly) Heslin

b Batesville, Ky? 1852 C

d Jersey City, NJ Oct 20 1895 R

bu Holy Name Cty

dau of Hiram<sup>4</sup> and Susan<sup>4</sup> E (Jenkins) Saunders. Cynthia<sup>5</sup> m 2nd Thomas<sup>5</sup> P Heslin, Jersey City, June 20 1881 R. The death records of the daughter of Frank<sup>5</sup> and Cynthia<sup>5</sup>, Lydia<sup>6</sup>, says her mother's name was Sarah, but several other sources gave Cynthia<sup>5</sup> or Sindy. Thomas<sup>5</sup> P Heslin had a child by a previous marriage, Kate<sup>6</sup> or Catherine<sup>6</sup> (Heslin) (Saunders) McCoy; and a child by Cynthia<sup>5</sup>, Alice<sup>6</sup> (Heslin) Sweeney, both half-sisters of Lida<sup>6</sup> next, but not of Donnelly blood.



Frank had been a telegraph operator for a RR in Canada and left there about 1872. He presently was in Jersey City, where he was an employee of the Erie? RR until his death. He was visited in Jersey City in 1881 by his brother Audley<sup>5</sup> and wife Annie<sup>5</sup> (Lawrence) Donnelly.

1 Lydia (Lida)<sup>6</sup> Mary (Donnelly)(Heslin)(Thom)Gehrs

b Jersey City? NJ Feb 7 1876 C

She was brought up by her step-father

Thomas<sup>9</sup> P Heslin and some records d Jersey City, NJ Sept 10 1919 R  
give her as Heslin

MI Holy Name City

m 1st Jersey City, NJ Nov 19 1892 R

John<sup>6</sup> K Thom  
from Molder

b Scotland 1873 C

d

son of John K and Barbara<sup>5</sup> (Dolgella) Thom. John<sup>6</sup> m 2nd Adele<sup>6</sup>? ( )  
Thom. Marriage record of Lydia<sup>6</sup> to John<sup>6</sup> gives "Eliza M Heslin"  
but several other records give Lydia, and the tombstone she created  
for her father gives him as "Frank E Donnelly". She was witness for  
her father's<sup>3</sup> marriage to Winifred<sup>5</sup> Turner, and her mother's name is  
given as "Cynthia Saunders" as well as in her marriage to Gehrs. Latter  
gives Lydia Heslin.

1 John<sup>7</sup> Thom

b Jersey City, NJ Oct 20 1893 R

aged 4 hrs.

d Jersey City, NJ Oct 20 1893 R

bu Jersey City and Harsimus City





ii            <sup>7</sup> Thom

stillborn

b Jersey City 1906?

d Jersey City 1906?

iii            <sup>7</sup> Thom

b Jersey City

d Jersey City 1906?

1 Lydia<sup>6</sup>

divorced Jersey City, NJ July 11 1913 R

1 Lydia<sup>6</sup>

m 2nd Hoboken, NJ Aug 5 1913 R

Frank<sup>6</sup> Matthew Gehrs

b Buffalo, NY Jan 13 1868

d Dunnellen, NJ Jan 1 1931

MI Holy Name Cty, Jersey City, NJ

son of Frank<sup>5</sup> and Margaret<sup>5</sup> (Gumble or Kumper) Gehrs

Frank had m 1st <sup>5</sup> ( ) Gehrs



VI Frank<sup>5</sup> m 2nd Jersey City, NJ Apr 19 1876 R  
 Lillian<sup>5</sup> (Hope) Donnelly b Jersey City, NJ 1859 C  
 d Hoboken, NJ? before 1901?

dau of L(ucius?)<sup>4</sup> and Mary<sup>4</sup> E (Mages) Hope. The names of parents of Frank in the Jersey City record of this marriage, make it certain. This, as well as the marriage of Cynthia<sup>5</sup> Saunders to Thos<sup>5</sup> P Heslin are given as first marriages and yet application for marriage of Frank<sup>5</sup> to Winifred<sup>5</sup> give Cynthia and not Lillian as Frank's previous wife.

VI Frank<sup>5</sup> m 3rd Hoboken, NJ Aug 29 1915 R  
 Winifred<sup>5</sup> Veronica (McAdoo or McCarthy)  
 (Turner) Donnelly b Jersey City, NJ Sept 28 1887 C N F  
 resident of Jersey City d Weehawken, NJ Aug 17 1919 R  
 MI Holy Name Cty

dau of Martin<sup>4</sup> and Mary<sup>4</sup> (Lavin) McAdoo or McCarthy. Winifred had m 1st Frank<sup>5</sup> Aloysius Turner

2 LeRoy Joseph (Roy)<sup>6</sup> Donnelly b Jersey City, NJ Nov 17 1916 R  
 d Jersey City, NJ July 15 1938  
 MI Arlington Cty, Arlington, NJ





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